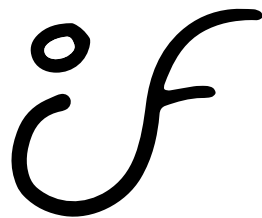


# 2017 Competition Rulebook



International Unicycling Federation

Final Version June, 2017

Prepared by the IUF Rulebook Committee.

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## **Part 1**

# **General Rules and Definitions**

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# 1A General

## 1A.1 Scope of Rules

This rulebook is intended to govern all unicycle competition sanctioned by the International Unicycling Federation, and can be used as a guideline for other competitions.

### 1A.1.1 Unicon

All IUF Unicons (International Unicycling Conventions) must abide exclusively by these rules. Further rules may be added to cover specific situations, but they may not override the IUF rules without prior approval by the IUF Board of Directors. All additional rules must be published well in advance of international competition, and published together with registration forms.

### 1A.1.2 Other Uses for These Rules

National or local unicycling organizations may have their own rules. Though they may use IUF rules as a basis for their own rules, in national or local competitions, those rules can no longer be called IUF rules. To get proper results for Unicon qualification it is needed to follow the IUF Rulebook as described above.

Any national organization that wishes to get its modified rules approved by the IUF for a national competition must submit a proposal to the IUF Executive Board at least 90 days before the start of the given event. If approved, the national competition can still be recognized as an official IUF event.

To host an “official IUF event” means that the results of this event are comparable with results from other official IUF events and can count for possible qualification restrictions. Rules, which are approved for use at a national or local competition by the IUF Board to be used, must not be referred to as IUF rules to prevent confusion for the riders.

## 1A.2 How to Use This Rulebook

This IUF Rulebook is organized by discipline. Each chapter includes a overview, competitor rules, officials rules, and organizer rules. Additionally, Chapter 1 covers general rules, not tied to a particular event.

How you approach the information in this rulebook will depend on what role you play. The information has been organized with a goal toward separating rules by role, so that you can safely ignore sections that do not pertain to you. For example, if you are only interested in muni as a competitor, you can ignore other chapters and you can mostly ignore the officials and organizer rules within the muni chapter.

The following table gives some guidance for what information you need for various roles:

<b>Role</b>	<b>Applicable Sections</b>
Competitor	Chapter 1 and the overview and competitor rules for your events
Official	Chapter 1 and the overview, competitor rules, and officials rules for the event you will officiate
Event director	Chapter 1 and all sections of the chapter for your event
Host	All sections of the rulebook

### **1A.3 How the Rulebook is Updated**

This publication should be updated after every Unicon. The IUF Rulebook Chair will head the committee, but may optionally name a sub-committee. The Rulebook Committee will officially start meeting at the close of the Unicon, though the Chairperson can open it before, to take advantage of having so many persons physically together. The Committee should finish their business and make their specific proposals within three (3) months of the close of the Unicon. If they need more time, they may ask the IUF President for a time extension. This is meant to be the only time that changes to the Rulebook are made, although exceptions are possible in extraordinary cases. The IUF President is responsible for making sure that the Rulebook committee stays focused and on schedule.

Anyone may submit a potential change to IUF Rulebook at any time. These will not be official proposals, but suggestions for potential topics during the next Rulebook session. A forum will also be provided to discuss potential changes throughout the year. The Rulebook Committee voting time frame and official members of the Rulebook Committee, however, will still be determined by the IUF Rulebook Committee Chair and the IUF Executive Board.

### **1A.4 World Champions**

The Male and Female winners of each individual event at Unicon are the World Champions for that event. There is no age limit to winning the overall title.

Age group winners can use the title ‘Age-Group Winner’, and the term ‘World Champions’ generally refers to winners of Overall, Finals or Expert class.

Winners in the Expert category at of each event at Unicon are the World Champions. In the individual events, separate titles are awarded for male and female. Winners in the Jr. Expert category at Unicon are the Junior World Champions.

The male/female winner of the Expert category at Unicon is the Male/Female World Champion. The male/female winner of the Junior Expert category at Unicon is the Male/Female Junior World Champion. In the absence of any of these categories, no title will be awarded. No title is awarded for the Advanced category.

## **1A.5 World Records, IUF Records**

The host should ensure that the competition conditions are conducted and recorded according to the IUF Rulebook and the IUF World Record standards. If world record standards cannot be used, then the competition results cannot be used for new world records.

## **1A.6 Ownership of Data**

Each Unicon or other large unicycling convention is a piece of history. At the conclusion of a Unicon or other international event, or within one month thereafter, the convention host must supply the IUF with a list of competition and other results. This list will include all data collected to determine placement and winners at all levels and in all events held at the convention. This data is considered public, and is not the sole property of the host. Copies of attendee registration details, judging sheets, protest forms, and related paperwork are not necessarily public, but are the shared property of the host and the International Unicycling Federation, and must be made available upon request. If the host wishes to discard any of this paperwork or data, it must be turned over to the IUF, not thrown away. If requested, the host and convention officials must also provide further information, not necessarily in writing, about decisions made, methods used, and other details covered in the process of planning and running the convention. This information can be invaluable to future hosts, and must not be hidden or lost.

## **1A.7 Hierarchy of Officials**

These people make the competition events work. All of the tasks detailed below must be covered for the events to work. Names must be assigned for all the jobs listed below, to create a hierarchy of authority for the convention. All officials are expected to work objectively and impartially.

### **1A.7.1 General Officials**

**IUF Board Of Directors:** The IUF Board represents the interests of the IUF on convention requirements, both in the area of competition rules and the necessary spaces



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and facilities for them, and for any other requirements that go along with putting on an IUF convention. If problems arise in meeting the IUF requirements, the IUF Board and Convention Host work together to find solutions or compromises. The bulk of this should happen during the early planning stages for a convention, when facilities and schedules are being assembled.

**IUF Convention Liaison:** The Liaison is an optional person who can represent the IUF Board when communicating with convention hosts. The Liaison essentially has the same powers as the IUF Board, but must report to the IUF Board and take direction from it.

**Convention Host:** This is a single person, or a collective group, that has made the commitment to host a unicycle convention using IUF rules and guidelines. By agreeing to host an IUF convention, they also agree to follow those rules and guidelines wherever possible. If known problems arise in the arrangement of facilities, schedules and events, the Host and the IUF will work together to resolve the problems. For the most part, the Convention Host is the ultimate authority for what happens, and does not happen, at the convention. The exception is any IUF requirements for convention facilities or contents, and rules for IUF competition events.

**Top Competition Officials:** Each discipline has a set of authority positions which may include Race or Event Director, (Chief) Referee, Artistic Director and/or Chief Judge. They are not autonomous, and must answer to the Convention Host. For Artistic freestyle, it is highly recommended that none of these jobs be combined, and that there be at least one separate person for each. For other disciplines, combining these roles may be the easy way to organize those events.

## **1B Competitor Information**

### **1B.1 Personal Responsibility**

All attendees should remember that they are guests of the convention hosts, and ambassadors of our sport to all new riders, visitors from far away, and to people in the hosting town. Remember that the Host is renting the convention facilities, and attendees are expected to treat them well. Each rider is responsible for the actions of his or her family and non-riding teammates. Riders may lose placement in races, risk disqualification from events, or be ejected from the convention if they do not work to minimize disruptions from these people.

### **1B.2 Supervision of Minors**

A parent, guardian or other designated person, must supervise all minors.

### **1B.3 Knowing The Rules**

Lack of understanding of rules will be at the disadvantage of riders, not officials or the IUF. The IUF is also not responsible for any errors that may occur in the translation of rules and information into languages other than those in which they were originally written.

### **1B.4 Your Privilege**

Entry in the competition is your privilege, not your right. You are a guest at the Host's event. You may be in an unfamiliar country, with different customs that are considered the norm. The Host and convention officials determine whether certain events, age groups, or policies will be used. As an attendee, you are obligated to obey all rules and decisions of convention officials and hosts.

### **1B.5 Nations Represented**

For events where the number of participants is limited by country, there may be some question of what country a rider, pair or group may represent. Riders must represent the country in which they hold citizenship, or in which they are a legal resident. For

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example, if a rider is attending school in a different country, and is in that country legally, the rider can either represent that country or the rider's home country.

If necessary, citizenship or residence may be established with a passport, driver's license, or legal ID for the country the rider wishes to represent. Riders on extended vacation, exchange students, and other temporary residents of other countries are not eligible to represent those countries, except in multi-rider events (see below).

For Pairs Freestyle or other two-person events, the pair can represent any country that either rider is eligible to represent.

For Group Freestyle, sports teams or other multi-rider events, the group must represent the country that the greatest number of the group's riders is eligible to represent. If there is a tie in this number, the group can represent either of the tied countries.

# 1C Host Information

## 1C.1 Convention Aspect

All competitions at a Unicon need to make every effort to have equal time for the convention side of Unicon by involving as many competitors as possible and making the event spectator-friendly for other Unicon participants as well as non-unicyclists. Any of the following are examples to achieve this goal:

- Workshops related to the event
- Fun competitions based on the event
- Instant results for the spectators
- Ways for other competitors to be introduced to the event
- Entertainment during breaks in the competition (such as half time entertainment)
- Schedule of the events posted in multiple places

## 1C.2 Required Events at Unicon

Unicon should include at least one event from each of the following event groups. Hosts are free to add events, age groups or variations that do not appear here, as long as there is no conflict with the existing rules. When in doubt contact the IUF Rules Committee.

- Track Racing: the required races from section 2D.5.
- Other Racing: Road, specialty/novelty races; see chapters 3 and 4.
- Team Games: Unicycle Hockey, Unicycle Basketball; see chapters 14 and 15.
- Field events: Long Jump, High Jump, Gliding/Coasting; see chapter 13 and chapter 3.
- Non-competition events: workshops, fun games, sightseeing rides, muni rides.
- Artistic events: Freestyle, Standard Skill, Flatland, Street; see chapters 7, 8, 10, and 11.
- Muni: Cross Country, Orienteering, Uphill, Downhill, Trials; see chapter 5 and chapter 12.

### **1C.3 Sponsors**

The convention host has the option to seek and obtain private sector sponsorship; for example The Unicycle.com Freestyle Awards, the Coca-Cola Hockey Cup, etc. This will allow opportunities for external funding to defray costs for host organizations and competitors. Sponsors are limited to organizations that would not bring the IUF into disrepute and are consistent with the aims and objectives of the International Unicycling Federation, Inc.

### **1C.4 Materials & Equipment**

The Host must supply all necessary materials and equipment to run the competitions, such as a timing system, starting posts, cones for the IUF Slalom, etc. Other materials such as paper and writing materials, judging tables, printers, basketballs, hockey sticks, etc. are also necessary.

### **1C.5 Early Announcement of Rule Changes**

For international competitions, written rules are needed for any planned events not described in the IUF Rulebook, and for events where additional rules are required. These special rules could be variations on the optional events found in this Rulebook. Such rules should be published at the same time as registration forms, or earlier, and must be published at least one month before the start of the event. These rules can be published along with registration forms, and/or on the convention web site. Competitors need to know the specific rules so they can train for those specific events! Hosts also need to decide on rules early, so there is less to worry about near competition time. Rule changes may be a necessary reality, for reasons such as changes in venue, weather or available equipment. When this happens these changes must be posted to the convention web site immediately. Examples: Dismount rules or timing details for off-track races, obstacle information for Street Comp, planned age divisions or combination awards.

If competition events or games not found in the IUF Rulebook are planned, written rules must be provided. These rules, if not pre-existing, should be published at the time of announcement of those events. This generally means at or before the posting of registration forms. For competitors to properly train, and be on an equal footing with local riders, all must be aware of the rules to be used.

### **1C.6 Registration Forms**

Because of the various options available to riders in different events, riders may enter different events in different age groups. A properly structured registration form is essential for making these choices clear to the participants. For example, a rider may enter Pairs as an Expert with an older rider, but may wish to compete in Individual Freestyle in his or her own age group. Before publishing, a Unicon registration form should be examined

and approved by members of the IUF Rules Committee or Board of Directors. No rider may enter any event until his or her registration form has been completed, including payment and completion of waivers and/or signatures. No minor may compete until a parent or legal guardian has signed his or her release.

## 1C.7 Combining Age Groups

In a competition with more than 50 riders, six riders are needed to complete an age group. In competitions with less than 50 riders, six in each age group are still highly recommended, however three riders are the minimum to complete an age group. Riders generally enter all events with their age group except for events similar to artistic competitions where there are Junior Expert and Expert categories.

The convention host must combine age groups with less than six riders (three riders for smaller conventions) if needed. This means that published age groups are not guaranteed. This can be done on a per-event (= per-discipline) basis.

When combining, combine the smallest age group (that is, the age group with the smallest number of participants) with its smallest neighboring age group (either up or down). If more than one age group is the smallest, choose the age group with the smallest neighbor for combining. Continue this process until all resulting age groups (combined and/or original) have at least the minimum required/recommended number of participants. Male age groups are never combined with female age groups.

## 1C.8 Awards

Because awards are paid for out of the convention budget, the type, number, and quality of awards are the choice of the convention host. However, these awards must abide to these stipulations:

- Male and female competitors must be awarded equitably
- Standard Class and Unlimited Class competitors must be awarded equitably within the same competition (i.e. 10k Standard and 10k Unlimited)
- Awards should be equal within the ranks of Teams, Age Groups, and Champions (i.e. 0-14 in Freestyle must be awarded equitably to 16-17 Muni Cross Country)

Generally there are trophies for Champions or for 1st-3rd places in finals, medals for 1st-3rd places in each Age Group for each event, and optionally ribbons or certificates for lower places. The IUF has most frequently awarded 1st-3rd place in most events, but this too is up to the convention host. Once the competition has finished, a personal certificate must be made available to each competitor with a summary of their complete results. This can be done as an online download, and/or sent through e-mail, and/or made available as a physical copy on the event itself. The design of the certificates is up to the convention host.

## 1C.9 Safety Equipment

Safety equipment worn by riders must meet the definitions for each, which are found in chapter 1D.1. Hosts may only deviate from these rules for safety equipment if this is inevitable. The status of “inevitable” has to be documented and must be approved by the IUF executive board. Any deviation from the IUF safety equipment requirements must be approved and announced at least two months before the event. Additional inevitable changes that arise just before or during an event cannot be approved by the event director alone. The approval of two IUF representatives is required in addition to the event director’s approval. These changes are once again only allowed in the case of the inevitable, and not, for example, due to the wishes of the competitors or judges.

## 1C.10 Protests

An official protest/correction form must be available to riders at all times. All protests against any results must be submitted in writing on the proper form within two hours after the results are posted, unless there is a shorter time specified for certain events (for example: track racing). The form must be filled in completely. This time may be extended for riders who have to be in other races/events during that time period. Every effort will be made for all protests to be handled within 30 minutes from the time they are received. Mistakes in paperwork and interference from other riders or other sources are all grounds for protests. Protests handed in after awards have been delivered will not be considered if the results have been posted for at least three hours before the awards. If awards are delivered before results are posted, it is recommended to announce the schedule of posting and the deadline for protests at the awarding ceremonies. All Chief Judge or Referee decisions are final, and cannot be protested.

The host may decide to make official video of some competitions, for example at the start line and/or the finish line, or the 5-meter-line in case of the 50 m one-foot race. This must be announced before the competition to let the competitors know about their option to protest through this video.

Regardless of whether official video is available, all possible sources of evidence are generally allowed as a means of verification in case of a protest, including (but not limited to) private photos/videos and eyewitness reports. If someone submits a protest and has evidence that he wants to be considered, he must state that with his protest. If possible, it is recommended that digital material is copied onto an ‘official’ computer for analysis. As an alternative, the evidence must be readily accessible, e.g. through a contact person and phone number.

In case of video evidence (regardless of its origin), a referee without good skills in video analysis should ask for a skilled assistant in order to prevent incorrect interpretations.

The referee decides which evidence he will consider, and the ‘value’ he assigns to the various pieces of information. Generally, official camera footage and judge reports will have higher ‘value’ than private evidence. The objective is that all riders will be judged as fairly as possible.

## 1C.11 Open Practice Area

For Unicon and other large competitions, at least one area with a smooth safe riding surface, sheltered from the weather, must be made available for all or part of the day on most or all days of the convention. These areas are to be used for non-competition events such as workshops, skills exchange and free practice.

## 1C.12 Program Book

At Unicons, all registrants shall be provided with a package of pre-printed information containing a full schedule of all events, maps and directions to all event locations, and as much rule and background information as possible. This information shall be provided when registrants first check in at Unicon. Unicon organizers should consider placing as much of this information as is practical in an official Program Book. This can make excellent reading for family members and spectators, and gets them more involved in our sport. It's also a great place to sell ads as a source for convention revenue. At other unicycling events, it is recommended that pre-printed information be provided to all participants.

## 1C.13 Availability of Rulebook

The host must make sure there are plenty of copies of the rulebook for officials to study on the spot.

## 1C.14 Photography and Videography

The following rules are required for Unicon and are highly recommended for other large international competitions.

In events with closed perimeters, it may be necessary to limit the number of photographers and filmers (hereafter called “shooters”) allowed inside. We want great documentation of the events, but not at the expense of safety, and of spectators’ ability to see as well.

The following guidelines apply:

- Shooters must either register ahead of time to be inside the perimeter of an event, or have actual press credentials (professional photojournalists, TV news people, etc.).
- Registered shooters must have some form of ID given to them, whether it be a pass on a lanyard, a volunteer shirt, or something else to help identify them.
- The Referee or Head Official for the event has the final say on shooting that can affect the riders and/or spectators’ view.
- The Referee or Head Official should appoint a Media Manager to manage this task.



- If a Media Manager is used, that person is still under the authority of the Referee or Head Official of the competition.
- Media Managers must have a good understanding of the needs of shooters to get the job done.
- Shooters must follow the instructions of the Media Manager or Referee/Head Official, and of the officials at the location.
- Shooters must generally stay aware at all times of the movements around them.
- If shooters continue to get in the way and/or not follow instructions they are to be ejected from the perimeter.
- It is greatly appreciated, but not required, that the shooter submits his or her top shots to the Media Manager during or directly following the convention to be used for the press.
- Flash is never allowed unless specific permission is given by the event director.

### **1C.15 Publication of Convention Information**

Convention dates and other information must be announced and/or published at the earliest possible date. The best way to control the publication of convention information is with a convention web site, with regular updates to provide all the latest information. For Unicon and other large events, registration forms should be made available no less than eight months before the convention start date. A list of all planned competition events, including all rules and information pertinent to quality training, should be published at the same time with newly available data to be added as soon as it is known. Wherever possible, hosts should provide maps, directions and other information to help make people's convention as enjoyable as possible.

### **1C.16 Publishing Results**

Results of national and international championships must be published including details such as time, distance, and total score. For each event, the names and represented nationality of competitors as well as the names and nationality of all officials shall be published. In the artistic events, countries and names of the entire judging panel must be published.

### **1C.17 Option to Remove People From Events**

The host is allowed to remove an individual or a group if they are acting aggressively or abusively against others. These individuals/groups should be given a first warning, followed by removal from the specific event by the Host or the Chief Judge/Referee who is in charge for the competition where the problem appears. The person(s) should only be removed from that competition to have a chance to calm down. If the aggressive or

abusive behavior continues, it is also possible to remove the individual or group from the rest of the convention.

### **1C.18 IUF Public Meeting**

The host will provide time in the convention schedule for the IUF Public Meeting. At this meeting, the IUF will elect officers or other volunteers, and otherwise do business and encourage the opinions and assistance of all interested convention attendees.

The meeting time should be as close to the end of the convention as possible, excepting on the final day, as people may have to leave before that time. At minimum, the meeting should be during the second half of the convention.

A minimum of two hours should be allocated, during which no other official convention events, other than open gym or other informal activities, should take place.

A meeting room must be provided that has adequate space/seating, lighting and acoustical properties to communicate and conduct the meeting. A lecture hall or theater are optimal locations, and a sound and/or projection system would be very helpful.

Other IUF meetings may be held during the convention, both public and private, but the strict requirements apply only to the big public meeting.

### **1C.19 Changes and Cancellations**

The host reserves the right to make changes, if necessary, to ensure the success of a convention or competition. Sometimes these changes must be made at the last minute, such as in switching outdoor events for indoor in the event of rain. Sometimes activities must be cancelled due to events beyond the host's control, such as weather or power outages. When changes or cancellations are made, notification must be posted, communicated and/or distributed as early as possible.

## 1D Terminology

Event hosts must learn and use the proper names and terminology for our sport and competition events. They should take care not to continue the misuse of outdated or incorrect names and terminology. The correct ones must be used in all announcements, advertising, publicizing, internal and external documents, and especially in any official documents, such as those within, and printed out by, convention software. For example, the specific artistic event names are Individual Freestyle, Pairs Freestyle, Group Freestyle, Flatland, Street Comp, and Standard Skill. Note that the word Artistic is not part of any of the individual event names.

While we call our event “Unicon” (Unicycling Convention), remember this word is unfamiliar to the general public. Remember to spell out the full name of your event so people know what it’s about. If it doesn’t say unicycle or unicycling, the general public may not know what your event is about.

### 1D.1 Definitions

**Age:** Rider’s age for all age categories is determined by their age on the first day of the convention.

**Expert:** The top category in events that don’t have a system to determine Finalists. When no other limitations are present, riders can choose to compete in this category against the other top riders. Limitations on this may be if top riders are chosen at previous competitions, such as national events, or if there is a limit on the number of competitors per country. The category is called Expert, and riders entered in it can be called Experts. The distinction of Experts over Finalists is that they are not chosen based on competition results at the current convention.

**Figure:** (noun) 1. A unicycle feat or skill, such as walking the wheel or riding backward, used to describe skills in the Standard Skill event. 2. A riding pattern, such as a circle or figure 8.

**Finalist, Finals:** A Finalist is a person, and “the Finals” is the last category or group in any event that has multiple rounds. For example in Track racing, the top riders from the age groups compete against each other in the Finals of most events.

**Freewheel:** Mechanism allowing the wheel to rotate while the cranks are stationary.

**Gearing:** Any mechanism that transfers the rotation speed of crank arms to a different rotation speed of wheel.

**Gloves:** (For racing) Any glove with thick material covering the palms (Leather is acceptable, thin nylon is not). Gloves may be fingerless, such as bicycling gloves, provided the palm of the hand is completely covered. Wrist guards, such as those used with in-line skates, are an acceptable alternative to gloves.

**Helmet:** Helmets must be of bicycle quality (or stronger), and should meet the prevalent safety standards for bicycle (or unicycle) helmets, such as ASTM, SNELL, CPSC, or whatever prevails in the host country. Helmets for sports other than cycling or skating are not permitted, unless the Referee makes exceptions. Helmets are required for some events as described in the Safety section of each chapter.

**IUF:** International Unicycling Federation. The IUF sponsors and oversees international competitions such as Unicon, creates rules for international competition, and promotes and provides information on unicycling in general.

**Junior Expert:** Same as Expert, but open only to riders age 0-14. Riders in this age range may optionally enter Expert instead, to compete in the highest/hardest category.

**Knee pads:** Any commercially made, thick version is acceptable, such as those used for basketball and volleyball, or any with hard plastic caps. Knee pads must cover the entire knee and stay on during the whole length of the competition. Long pants, bandages or patches are not acceptable substitutes.

**Muni:** Mountain unicycling, or mountain unicycle. The previous term for this was UMX.

**Non-unicycling Skills:** (for Freestyle judging) The riding of any vehicle with two or more wheels on the ground, and any skills not performed on a unicycle. Any skill with more than one support point on the riding surface, such as standing on the unicycle with it lying on the floor, or hopping while standing on the frame (seat on floor); two contact points with the riding surface (wheel and seat), both carrying part of the rider's weight. The term also refers to skills such as dance, mime, comedy, juggling, playing music or riding vehicles that do not meet the definitions of unicycles.

**Prop:** Almost anything other than the unicycle(s) being ridden by competitor(s) in a Freestyle performance. A unicycle being used for a non-unicycling skill (such as a handstand on it while it's lying down) is a prop at that moment. A hat that is dropped and picked up from the floor is a prop. A pogo stick or a tricycle (unless ridden on one wheel) is a prop.

**Shoes:** Shoes with full uppers are required. This means the shoe must cover the entire top of the foot. Sandals or thongs are not acceptable. Shoelaces must not dangle where they can catch in crank arms.

**Shin guards:** Any commercially made, thick version is acceptable, such as those used for football or bicycling, or any with hard plastic shell. Shin guards must cover the shin and stay on during the whole length of the competition. Long pants, bandages or patches are not acceptable as substitutes.

**Unicycle, Standard:** A Standard Unicycle has only one wheel. It is driven by crank arms directly attached to the wheel's axle/hub, with no gearing or additional drive

system. Pedals and cranks rotate to power the wheel. Is balanced and controlled by the rider only, with no additional support devices. Brakes and extended handles/handlebars are permitted. For some events, such as track racing, standard unicycles have restrictions on wheel size and/or crank arm length. Other events may specify other restrictions. When not noted otherwise, there are no size limitations.

**Unicycle, Unlimited:** A Unlimited Unicycle is powered, balanced and controlled by the rider only. Gearing, shiftable or not, and/or freewheel are allowed. (This may also be referred to as ‘Transmission.’) Multiple wheels are permitted, but it must not be possible to ride the unicycle when more than one wheel touches the ground.

**Unicycle, Wheel Size Classes:** The IUF defines standardized wheel sizes classes for unicycling competitions. Each class can have a limit on the maximum allowable outer wheel diameter (maximum diameter), the minimum allowable crank arm length (min crank length), and allowable transmission system, as defined above in the Standard and Unlimited Unicycle definitions.

Unicycle Class	Max Diameter	Min Crank Length	Transmission
16 Class	418mm	89mm	standard
20 Class	518mm	100mm	standard
24 Class	618mm	125mm	standard
24+ Class	640mm	No limit	standard
29 Class	778mm	No limit	standard
Unlimited Class	No limit	No limit	unlimited

For any tire in question, its outside diameter must be accurately measured.

Crank arm length is measured from the center of the wheel axle to the center of the pedal axle. Longer sizes may be used.

The maximum diameter for the 24+ Class and 29 Class are defined such that virtually any commercially available tire, 24 inch or 29 inch respectively, should fit under these limits. However, this is not guaranteed and the referee should still be aware of the limits.

**Ultimate wheel:** A special unicycle consisting of only a wheel and pedals, with no frame or seat.

**UMX:** Unicycle Motocross. This term has been replaced by muni.

**Unicycling skill:** (noun, for Freestyle judging) Also known as ‘figure.’ Any skills (feats of balance) performed on a vehicle with one support point in contact with the riding surface, this being a wheel, the movement of which is controlled by the rider, thus maintaining balance. All mounts are also ‘unicycling skills.’

**Unintentional dismount:** In most cases, any part of a rider unintentionally touching the ground. A pedal and foot touching the ground in a sharp turn is not a dismount as long as the foot stays on the pedal while the pedal is on the ground. Dismounts during many races disqualify the rider.

## *1 General Rules and Definitions – Terminology*

**Unicon:** Unicycling Convention. This word usually refers to the IUF World Unicycling Championships conventions.

**Wheel walking:** Propelling the unicycle by pushing the top of the tire with one or both feet. Feet touch wheel only, not pedals or crank arms. A non-pushing foot may rest on the fork.

## **Part 2**

# **Track: Racing**

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2 Track: Racing

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## 2A Overview

### 2A.1 Definition

Track racing covers events done on an athletic track. These rules apply to the following standard races: 800m, 400m, 100m, One-Foot, Wheel Walk, and IUF Slalom. Additional “Track and Field” events can be found in Track: Other Chapter.

### 2A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- You must wear shoes, knee pads, gloves.
- Helmets are required for unlimited track racing.
- Track racing events have wheel size and crank length requirements that you need to be aware of.
- Be aware of the rules regarding passing, dismounts, interference, and illegal riding.

## 2B Competitor Rules

### 2B.1 Safety

Riders must wear shoes, knee pads and gloves (definitions in chapter 1D.1).

Riders on wheels larger than 24 Class (or with gearing) must also wear helmets.

### 2B.2 Unicycles

Only standard unicycles may be used. Riders may use different unicycles for different racing events, as long as all comply with the rules for events in which they are entered.

For events divided by wheel size, there is a maximum allowable tire diameter and minimum crank arm length for each category:

Unicycle Class	Max Diameter	Min Crank Length	Transmission
16 Class	418mm	89mm	standard
20 Class	518mm	100mm	standard
24 Class	618mm	125mm	standard
29 Class	778mm	No limit	standard
Unlimited Class	No limit	No limit	unlimited

For any tire in question, its outside diameter must be accurately measured.

Crank arm length is measured from the center of the wheel axle to the center of the pedal axle. Longer sizes may be used.

In all track racing events on standard unicycles, shoes must not be fixed to the pedals in any way (no click-in pedals, toe clips, tape, magnets or similar).

### 2B.3 Rider Identification

Riders must wear their race number clearly visible on their chest so that it is visible during the race and as the rider crosses the finish line. Additionally, the rider may be required to wear a chip for electronic timing.

## **2B.4 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form. Mistakes in paperwork, inaccuracies in placing, and interference from other riders or other sources are all grounds for protests. All Referee decisions are final, and cannot be protested. For a large event such as Unicon or continental championships, the default protest time is 60 minutes (counting from the posting of results), the minimum is 30 minutes. For smaller events, the default protest time is 30 minutes, the minimum is 15 minutes. Every deviation from the default protest time has to be clearly announced when the results are posted, including stating the protest deadline on the results list itself. The protest time may be extended for riders who have to be in other races during the protest period. All protests will be acknowledged within 30 minutes from the time they are received, and an effort will be made to settle the issue within those 30 minutes.

## **2B.5 Wheel Size Categories**

Wheel sizes for track racing are 20 Class, 24 Class and 29 Class. Additional groups for 16 Class or other wheels can be added. When not otherwise specified, 24 Class is the maximum wheel size above age 10. For age groups with a maximum age of 10 or younger, the maximum wheel size is 20 Class (or smaller, if smaller sizes are also used). The youngest age group for 24 Class wheels should have a minimum age of 0, so riders 10 and younger have the option of racing on 24 Class with those groups (e.g. 0-13 or 14-16).

## **2B.6 Event Flow**

These races should be part of every Unicon:

### **2B.6.1 100m Race**

In the 100m race, riders must stay in their lane, and a dismount results in disqualification.

### **2B.6.2 400m Race**

In the 400m race, riders must stay in their lane, and a dismount results in disqualification.

### **2B.6.3 800m Race**

In the 800m race, riders start in a lane, but at some point (usually the first turn) non-lane racing rules apply. Dismounts are allowed.

#### **2B.6.4 One Foot Race**

Riders may pedal with both feet for the first 5 meters, but must be pedaling with only one foot after crossing the 5m line. The 5m line is judged by looking at the tire contact point. This means that the foot must have left the pedal when the unicycle tire is touching the 5m line on the track. The non-pedaling foot may or may not be braced against the unicycle fork.

#### **2B.6.5 Wheel Walk Race**

Riders start mounted, with one or both feet on the tire, and propel the unicycle only by pushing the tire with one or both feet. No contact with pedals or crank arms is allowed. No crank arm restrictions. Riders in age groups with a maximum age of 10 or younger will race a 10m Wheel Walk. All other riders will race a 30m Wheel Walk.

#### **2B.6.6 Riders Must Be Ready**

Riders must be ready when called for their races. Riders not at the start line when their race begins may lose their chance to participate. The Starter will decide when to stop waiting, remembering to consider language barriers, and the fact that some riders may be slow because they are helping run the convention.

#### **2B.6.7 Starting**

Riders start mounted, holding onto a starting post or other support. Unicycle riders need to be leaning forward before the starting gun fires, so the Starter will give a four-count start. Example: “One, two, three, BANG!” This allows riders to predict the timing of the gun, for a fair start.

As an alternative a start-beep apparatus can be used. In that case we have a six-count start. Example: “beep - beep -beep - beep - beep - buup!” The timing between beeps is one second. The first 5 beeps have all the same frequency. The final tone (buup) has a higher frequency, so that the racer can easily distinguish this tone from the rest. The proper moment to start is the *beginning* of the final tone.

Riders start with the fronts of their tires (forward most part of wheel) behind the edge of the starting line that is farthest from the finish line. Rolling starts are not permitted in any race. However, riders may start from behind the starting line if they wish, provided all other starting rules are followed. Riders may lean before the gun fires, but their wheels may not move forward at any time. Rolling back is allowed, but nothing forward. Riders may place starting posts in the location most comfortable for them, as long as it doesn't interfere with other riders.

### 2B.6.8 False Starts

A false start occurs if a rider's wheel moves forward before the start signal, or if one or more riders are forced to dismount due to interference from another rider or other source.

### 2B.6.9 Lane Use

In most races, a rider must stay in his or her own lane, except when the rider has to swerve to avoid being involved in a crash. In all other cases, a rider who goes outside their lane is disqualified. Going outside a track lane means that the tire of the unicycle touches the ground outside his assigned lane. Riding on the marking is allowed. No physical contact between riders is allowed during racing. The 400m race is started with a stagger start. The 800m race may be started in one of two ways:

- **Waterfall Start:** This is a curved starting line that places all riders an equal distance from the first turn. If a waterfall start is used, non-lane rules apply (see below).
- **Stagger Start:** Riders are started in separate lanes, at separate locations. They must stay in their lanes for a specified distance before they may 'cut in' to the inside lanes. Lane rules apply only up to this point.

### 2B.6.10 Passing in Non-Lane Races

This applies to 800m and other events without lanes. No physical contact between riders is allowed. In track races, an overtaking rider must pass on the outside, unless there is enough room to safely pass on the inside. Riders passing on the inside are responsible for any fouls that may take place as a result. Riders must maintain a minimum of one (24 Class) wheel diameter (618 mm as judged by eye) between each other when passing, and at all other times. This is measured from wheel to wheel, so that one rider passing another may come quite close, as long as their wheels remain at least 618 mm apart. The slower rider must maintain a reasonably straight course, and not interfere with the faster rider.

### 2B.6.11 Dismounts

A dismount is any time a rider's foot or other body part touches the ground. Except for the 800m, Relay races, and other races where this is announced in advance, if a rider dismounts, he or she is disqualified. In races where riders are allowed to remount and continue, riders must immediately remount at the point where the unicycle comes to rest, without running. If a dismount puts the rider past the finish line, the rider must back up and ride across the line in control, in the normal direction.

### 2B.6.12 Assisting Racers

In races where riders are allowed to remount, the riders must mount the unicycle completely unassisted. Spectators or helpers may help the rider to his or her feet and/or retrieve the dropped unicycle, but the rider (and the unicycle) may not have any physical contact with any outside object or person, including a starting block under the wheel, when mounting.

### 2B.6.13 Illegal Riding

This includes intentionally interfering in any way with another rider, deliberately crossing in front of another rider to prevent him or her from moving on, deliberately blocking another rider from passing, or distracting another rider with the intention of causing a dismount. A rider who is forced to dismount due to interference by another rider may file a protest immediately at the end of the race. Riders who intentionally interfere with other riders may receive from the Referee a warning, a loss of placement (given the next lower finishing place), disqualification from that race/event, or suspension from all races.

### 2B.6.14 Second Attempt After Hindrance or Interference

If a rider is hindered due to the actions of another rider, or outside interference, either during the start or during the race, he or she may request to make a second attempt. The Referee decides if the request is granted. A second attempt must not be granted to a rider who is disqualified based on something that happened before they were hindered.

No complete definition of hindrance or interference can be given, but it does include cases where a rider swerves, hesitates and/or decelerates because this is arguably necessary in order to avoid a crash or potential crash.

If the request is granted, the Referee has two options:

**Option 1:** Re-run the whole heat in question.

In general, this option is preferred only if the heat includes the fastest riders within an age group. For the other riders in the heat, riding again is optional. If they decide to ride again, they agree to discard their previous result. If they don't ride again, their previous result stands. If none of the other riders want to ride again, the Referee reverts to option 2.

**Option 2:** Do any of (a), (b) or (c), depending on the conditions.

In general, this option is preferred if the heat in question did not include the fastest riders within an age group:

- (a) If possible, the rider is added to an upcoming heat in his own age group; or
- (b) If possible, the rider is added to an upcoming heat in another age group; or
- (c) If none of the above is possible, the rider does his second attempt in a dedicated heat.

## 2 Track: Racing – Competitor Rules

In option 2, the rider decides if he wants company or not. He can pick the riders, but cannot hold up the proceedings to wait for them if other riders are available. The Referee has the final say as to which extra riders are allowed to participate in such a heat. It must be stated clearly to any accompanying riders that their result is not official.

In all cases, if the hindered rider is allowed to do a second attempt and decides to do so, the first run is canceled and only the second run counts regardless of the result. In the case where a second attempt was incorrectly granted, for example when the rider was disqualified based on something that happened before the hindrance in question occurred, the result of the second attempt for that rider does not count and the result from the first run stands.

In non-lane races, if a rider is forced to dismount due to a fall by the rider immediately in front, it is considered part of the race – not a reason to grant a second attempt – and all riders involved may remount and continue. The Referee can override this rule if intentional interference is observed.

### 2B.6.15 Finishes

The finish moment is when the front of the tire crosses the finish. The exact location of the finish is the edge of the finish line that is nearest to the starting line. Riders are thus not timed by outstretched bodies. At the finish moment, riders must be mounted and in control of the unicycle. “Control” is defined as follows:

- (a) in regular races: the rider has both feet on the pedals; or
- (b) in one-foot races: the rider has one foot on a pedal; or
- (c) in wheel walk races: the rider continues to wheel walk.

In races where dismounting is allowed (800m, Relay, etc.), in the event that a rider does cross the finish line but not in control, the rider must back up on foot, remount and ride across the finish line in control. In races where dismounting is not allowed, the rider is disqualified.

### 2B.7 Finals

At Unicons, a ‘final’ must be held for each of the following races: 100m, 400m, 800m, One Foot, Wheel Walk, and IUF Slalom. For any other Track & Field discipline, a ‘final’ may be held at the discretion of the organizer, after all age group competition for that discipline has been completed.

For disciplines that are run in heats, such as 100m races or relay races, this will take the form of a final heat. For disciplines that are not run in heats, such as IUF slalom or slow race, the final will take the form of successive attempts by the finalists.

The riders posting the best results regardless of age in the age group heats are entitled to compete in the final. They can be called “finalists”. For each final, the number of finalists (finalist teams in case of relay) will be eight, unless for an event that uses lanes,



## *2 Track: Racing – Competitor Rules*

the number of usable lanes is less than eight. In that case the number of finalists equals the number of usable lanes. Finals are composed regardless of age group, but male and female competitors are in separate finals.

Finals are subject to the same rules as age group competition, including false start rules and number of attempts.

The best result in a final determines the male or female Champion for that discipline (World Champion in the case of Unicon).

If a finalist disqualifies, gets a worse result, or doesn't compete in the final, his/her result in age group competition will still stand. The male and female winners of the finals will be considered the Champions for those disciplines, even if a different rider posted a better result in age group competition. Speed records can be set in both age group competition and finals.

In disciplines for which no finals are held, finalist status will still be awarded on the basis of results in age group competition. Accordingly, riders posting the best results in each discipline are the Champions for that discipline.

### **2B.8 IUF Slalom**

Pictured here is the IUF Slalom, in which you must ride around 10 cones in the correct pattern. Arrows marked on the ground should indicate the direction of the turns for riders unfamiliar with the course. The rider has to start directly behind the Start line. The Starter gives the opening, and then the competitor has to start during the next 3 seconds. The timer is started when any defined point of the tire (for example the part that crosses a low light beam) crosses the start line, and stops when a similar point of the tire crosses the finish line. If the rider has not yet started after 3 seconds, the timer will start counting anyway. The rider is not disqualified for this. Time measurement at start and finish line must be identical to insure accurate time measurement. It must be secured that riders do not gain momentum before crossing the start line (no flying starts). Remounting is not allowed. Cones may be hit, but not knocked over. The course must be followed correctly, including the direction of turns. The last cone must be completely circled before the rider's time is taken at the finish line. Riders who go the wrong way around a cone can go back and make the turn the correct way with the clock still running. The cones used are plastic traffic cones. For official competition, cones must be between 45 and 60 cm tall, with bases no more than 30 cm square. The course must be set up accurately. The proper positions of the cones should be marked on the ground for a cone to be replaced quickly after it has been knocked over. Riders get two attempts.

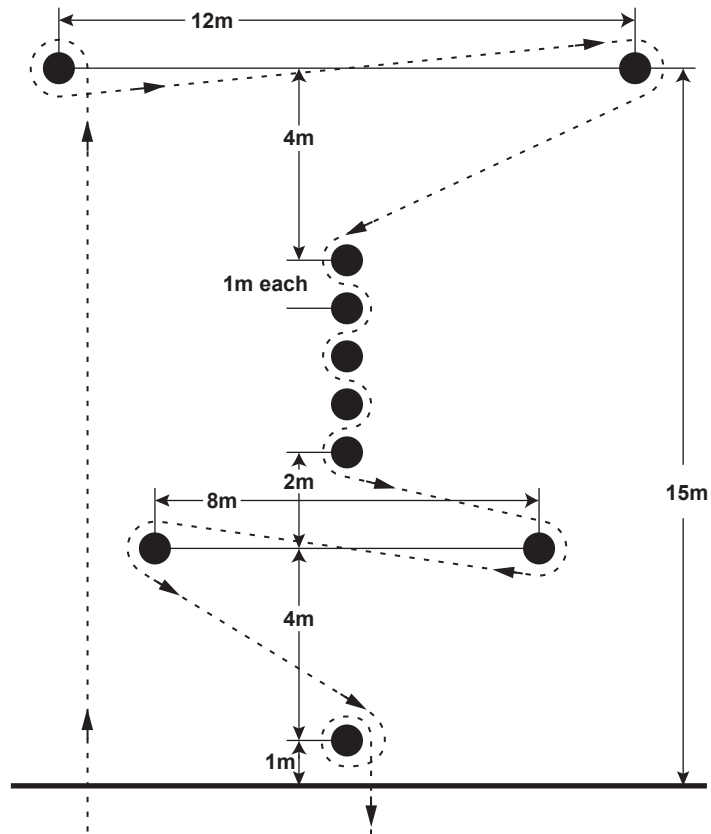


Figure 2B.1: IUF Slalom Course

## 2C Judges and Officials Rules

The Referee has final say on whether a rider's safety equipment is sufficient. The Starter will remove from the starting line-up any riders not properly equipped to race, including riders with dangerously loose shoelaces.

### 2C.1 Racing Officials

The Track Director is the head organizer and administrator of track events. The Track Director is responsible for the logistics and equipment for all track events. With the Referee, the Track Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule, and answers all questions not pertaining to rules and judging. The Track Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the track events, except for decisions on rules and results.

The Referee is the head track official, whose primary job is to make sure the competitors follow the rules. The Referee makes all final decisions regarding rule infractions. The Referee is responsible for resolving protests. The Referee makes sure other track officials are trained and ready.

The Starter starts races; explains race rules; calls riders back in the event of false starts. Also checks riders for correct unicycles and safety equipment.

The Finish Line Judge determines whether rides cross the finish line properly, according to the rules.

### 2C.2 Training Officials

As the rules state, competitions cannot be started until all key track officials have been trained and understand their tasks. For Racing, the Referee is in charge of making sure this happens.

### 2C.3 Starter Responsibilities

There should be about 3/4 second between each element in the count, with the same amount of time between each of them. Starters should practice this before the races begin. Timing of the count is very important for an accurate start. This count can be in the local language, or a language agreed upon before competition starts.

Riders start mounted, holding onto a starting post or other support. Unicycle riders need to be leaning forward before the starting gun fires, so the Starter will give a four-count start. Example: “One, two, three, BANG!” This allows riders to predict the timing of the gun, for a fair start.

As an alternative a start-beep apparatus can be used. In that case we have a six-count start. Example: “beep - beep -beep - beep - beep - buup!” The timing between beeps is one second. The first 5 beeps have all the same frequency. The final tone (buup) has a slightly higher frequency, so that the racer can easily distinguish this tone from the rest.

If a heat has to be restarted, the Starter will immediately recall the riders, for example by firing a gun or blowing a whistle or other clear and predefined signal. It is only the earliest false starting rider who gets assigned this false start and might get disqualified.

There are two options on how to deal with false starts:

- **One False Start Allowed Per Rider:** In case of a false start, the heat is restarted. Any rider(s) who caused their personal first false start may start again. Any rider(s) causing their personal second false start are disqualified.
- **One False Start Allowed Per Heat:** In case of a false start, the heat is restarted. For the first false start of a particular heat, all riders may start again. Thereafter, any rider(s) causing a false start are disqualified. This option should not be used without an electronic false start monitoring system.

## 2C.4 Finish Line Judge Responsibilities

### 2C.4.1 Judging Finish Line Dismounts

One or more officials are required at the finish line to judge dismounts in all races where dismounting is allowed. These officials must be appointed by the racing referee so they fully understand their crucial job. The finish line judges are the voice of authority on whether riders must remount and cross the finish line again. Any riders affected must be clearly and immediately signaled to return to a spot before the finish line, remount without overlapping the finish line, then ride across it again. The path for backing up may involve going around any finish line timing or optical equipment to prevent data problems for other riders in the race.

### 2C.4.2 Timing Penalty For Finish Line Dismounts

In electronically timed races, it’s possible that no time will be recorded for the rider’s successful finish. Instead of recording an actual finish time, the rider’s time will be recorded as 0.01 seconds faster than the next rider to cross the line after their remount and crossing. If the rider in question is the last one on the track, the time recorded should be their actual time crossing the finish line after their remount.

## 2D Event Organizer Rules

### 2D.1 Venue

A track must be made available for conducting the track races. The track must be marked in meters, and should be prepared in advance with start and finish lines for the various racing events that are unique to unicycle racing (such as 50, 30, 10 and 5 meter lines). In addition to the track, a smooth area of sufficient size must be set aside to run the IUF Slalom. A public address system must be provided to announce upcoming events and race winners. Bullhorns are usually not adequate for the track environment.

If the track is outdoors, plans must be made to deal with inclement weather. Using an indoor track can eliminate this problem. The track must be available for enough days to allow for inclement weather.

### 2D.2 Officials

The host must designate the following officials for track racing:

- Track Director
- Referee
- Starter
- Finish Line Judges

### 2D.3 Communication

A Host is allowed to make helmets and/or knee pads mandatory for track races but it must be announced when registration is opened and must appear as an extra point to check for each discipline the competitor registers for.

## 2D.4 Age Groups

The following age groups are the minimum required by the IUF to be offered at the time of registration for any Track & Field discipline: 0-10 (20 Class), 0-13, 14-18, 19-29, 30-UP. Convention hosts are free to offer more age groups, and often do. For example, a full range of offered age groups might look like 0-8 (20 Class), 9- 10 (20 Class), 0-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-UP. All age groups must be offered as male and female age group.

## 2D.5 Minimum Racing Events

The following races: 100m, 400m, 800m, One Foot, Wheel Walk, and IUF Slalom, are to be part of every Unicon. Convention hosts are free to add more racing events.

## 2D.6 Track Combined Competition

The best finishers combined from the 6 racing events listed above will win this title. Points are assigned for placement in each of the above races, based upon best times in the final heats. In smaller events, the finishing age group times in the IUF Slalom can be used if no additional final is run. 1st place gets 8, 2nd place 5, 3rd place 3, 4th place 2, and 5th place 1. Highest total points score is the World Champion; one each for male and female. If there is a tie, the rider with the most first places wins. If this still results in a tie, the title goes to the better finisher in the 100m race. Points are not earned in age group heats.

## 2D.7 Race Configuration

Racing competition is held in two separate divisions: Male and Female. No heat of any race shall be composed of both male and female riders without the approval of the Racing Referee.

There will be no mixing of age groups, or males and females, in heats except with permission from the Racing Referee.

Track events must have both a preliminary and final round.

## 2D.8 Lane Assignments

At some conventions, lanes are preassigned at time of registration. At other conventions, riders decide among themselves. If riders disagree, the Clerk makes lane assignments. In races where more than one heat is necessary per age group, every effort must be made to see that the fastest riders compete in the same heat. If the track has undesirable lanes due to potholes or other problems, this should be considered when lanes are assigned. A

very bad or dangerous lane might not be used at all. The Referee can override the Clerk's choice of lane assignments. The general rule is that riders decide for themselves.

## **2D.9 Optional Race-End Cut-Off Time**

It may be necessary to have a maximum time limit for long races, to keep events on schedule. When this is planned in advance, it must be advertised as early as possible, so attending riders will know of the limit. Additionally, at the discretion of the Racing Director, a race cut-off time may be set on the day of or during an event. The purpose of this is to allow things to move on if all but a few slow racers are still on the course. These cut-offs need not be announced in advance. At the cut-off time, any racers who have not finished will be listed as incomplete (no time recorded, or same cut-off time recorded for all). Optionally, if there is no more than one person on the course per age category and awards are at stake, they can be given the following place in the finishing order. But if each participating age category has had finishers for all available awards (no awards at stake), there is no need to wait.

## **Part 3**

### **Track: Other**



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## 3A Overview

### 3A.1 Definition

These are optional events, not guaranteed to be included in every unicycle convention. They can be held with as much, or as little, level of formality and importance the host chooses. All of the events in this section have been run before, using these rules.

### 3A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- Be aware of any required safety gear.
- Some of these events may have wheel size and crank length requirements that you need to be aware of.

## 3B Competitor Rules

### 3B.1 Safety

Riders must wear shoes, knee pads and gloves (definitions in chapter 1D.1), unless otherwise noted, below.

Riders on wheels larger than 24 Class (or with gearing) must also wear helmets.

The Downhill Coast, Downhill Glide, and 50m Fast Backward races require helmets.

### 3B.2 Unicycles

Only standard unicycles may be used. Riders may use different unicycles for different racing events, as long as all comply with the rules for events in which they are entered.

For events divided by wheel size, there is a maximum allowable tire diameter and minimum crank arm length for each category:

Unicycle Class	Max Diameter	Min Crank Length	Transmission
16 Class	418mm	89mm	standard
20 Class	518mm	100mm	standard
24 Class	618mm	125mm	standard
29 Class	778mm	No limit	standard
Unlimited Class	No limit	No limit	unlimited

For any tire in question, its outside diameter must be accurately measured.

Crank arm length is measured from the center of the wheel axle to the center of the pedal axle. Longer sizes may be used.

In all track racing events on standard unicycles, shoes must not be fixed to the pedals in any way (no click-in pedals, toe clips, tape, magnets or similar).

### 3B.3 Rider Identification

Riders must wear their race number clearly visible on their chest so that it is visible during the race and as the rider crosses the finish line. Additionally, the rider may be required to wear a chip for electronic timing.

### **3B.4 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form. Mistakes in paperwork, inaccuracies in placing, and interference from other riders or other sources are all grounds for protests. All Referee decisions are final, and cannot be protested. For a large event such as Unicon or continental championships, the default protest time is 60 minutes (counting from the posting of results), the minimum is 30 minutes. For smaller events, the default protest time is 30 minutes, the minimum is 15 minutes. Every deviation from the default protest time has to be clearly announced when the results are posted, including stating the protest deadline on the results list itself. The protest time may be extended for riders who have to be in other races during the protest period. All protests will be acknowledged within 30 minutes from the time they are received, and an effort will be made to settle the issue within those 30 minutes.

### **3B.5 Wheel Size Categories**

Wheel sizes for track racing are 20 Class, 24 Class and 29 Class. Additional groups for 16 Class or other wheels can be added. When not otherwise specified, 24 Class is the maximum wheel size above age 10. For age groups with a maximum age of 10 or younger, the maximum wheel size is 20 Class (or smaller, if smaller sizes are also used). The youngest age group for 24 Class wheels should have a minimum age of 0, so riders 10 and younger have the option of racing on 24 Class with those groups (e.g. 0-13 or 14-16).

### **3B.6 Event Flow**

In general, the rules of Track apply, such as false starts, lane use, and dismounts.

#### **3B.6.1 Relay (Track)**

Usually 4 x 100m or 4 x 400m like in athletics.

The takeover zones are 20 meters long and must be marked on the track. Riders may remount if necessary, and must pick up the baton if it is dropped. The handover of the baton must be within the takeover zone. This means that before the baton crosses the start mark of the takeover zone *only* the incoming rider is in touch with the baton and at the end of the takeover zone *only* the outgoing rider is in touch with the baton. Riders may not throw the baton to make a pass and may not touch the ground with any part of their body while making a pass. If the baton is not handed over within the marked takeover zone, the team will be disqualified. Leaving of the lane within the takeover zone or when remounting does not result in disqualification as long as the riders do not obstruct, impede or interfere with another rider's progress. There is no defined preparation area for the next riders as long as they stay within their lanes.

### *3 Track: Other – Competitor Rules*

Mixed male/female teams may be used, and reasonable age groups may be used depending on the number of expected competitors of the event. Each relay team may have any mix of ages, the age of the oldest rider determines the age group.

#### **3B.6.2 Coasting Events**

An event to determine which rider coasts the furthest distance. Riders' coasting distances are measured from a 'starting line' with a 5 meter minimum, which will be marked by a 'qualifying line.' If the rider does not cross the qualifying line it will count as a failed attempt. The farthest distance from the line wins. The distance is measured to the rearmost part of the rider that touches the ground when dismounting, or to the rear of the tire where the rider stops coasting. Remounting is not allowed. Riders must not touch any part of their tires, wheels or pedals while coasting. Riders get two attempts. If a rider crosses the coasting line (front of the tire) not in coasting position, he or she is disqualified in that attempt. The riding surface should be as smooth and clean as possible, and it may be straight or curved. Ample time must be allowed for all competitors to make some practice runs on the course before the official start. The type of event(s) to be used should be announced well in advance of the competition. Crank arm rules do not apply in any coasting or gliding events.

##### **3B.6.2.1 Road Coasting**

This event is best held on a roadway with a very slight downward slope. Riders are allowed an unlimited distance to speed up and start coasting before the starting line.

##### **3B.6.2.2 Track Coasting**

30 meter speed-up distance. This event is held only on a track, or a very level, smooth surface. Wind must be at a minimum for records to be set and broken. This event can be compared with other races at different tracks worldwide.

##### **3B.6.2.3 Downhill Coasting**

This is a speed coasting event. Riders start from a standstill, or speed up to the 'starting line'. Riders are timed over a measured distance to the finish line. Dismounts before the finish line disqualify the rider in that attempt. The slope must be very gradual for this event to be safe, and helmets are mandatory.

##### **3B.6.2.4 Indoor Coasting**

30 meter starting distance. This event is held indoors in a gym, or on a very level, smooth surface. Rider will coast in a circle on the outer edge of the gym, separated by cones. Both directions are allowed for the start (clockwise or counterclockwise), and

### *3 Track: Other – Competitor Rules*

rider will have a maximum of 30m before beginning to coast. Indoor coasting is the recommended coasting competition at a Unicon.

#### **3B.6.3 Gliding Events**

Gliding is like coasting, but with one or both feet dragging on top of the tire to provide balance from the braking action. These events are similar to the coasting events above, with riders gliding for time or distance from a given point. The rules are the same as for the coasting events (above) with the addition that the riding surface must be dry. Coasting is allowed.

##### **3B.6.3.1 Slope Glide Or Track Glide**

A slope glide can be done on a small hill. Riders start on the hill, gliding down to level ground and continuing as far as they can before stopping. This event can have a limited starting distance, or no starting distance at all, with riders gliding from a dead stop. If it is a Track Glide, it is held on a track with the same rules as Track Coasting (see section 3B.6.2.2).

##### **3B.6.3.2 Downhill Glide**

A downhill race for speed. Riders start from a standstill, or speed up to the 'starting line.' Riders are timed over a measured distance to the finish line. Dismounts before the finish line disqualify the rider in that attempt. Helmets are mandatory.

#### **3B.6.4 Slow Forward**

In Slow Forward, the rider rides in a continuous forward motion as slowly as possible without stopping, going backward, hopping or twisting more than 45 degrees to either side on a 10 m x 15 cm board. (If Age Groups are ranked, optionally a 10 m x 30 cm board for Age Group 0-10 may be used.) There are no crank arm length or wheel size restrictions for this event.

Riders must wear shoes. No other safety gear is required.

##### **3B.6.4.1 Timing**

The position of the unicycle during a Slow Race is measured from the bottom of the unicycle wheel. In a Slow Race, the rider starts behind the starting line. On command by the starter, the rider has 10 seconds to start forward motion and let go off the starting post. The timer starts recording time when the bottom of the wheel crosses the starting line. The time stops when the bottom of the wheel crosses the finish line, or touches the ground after the end of the board that marks the finish line.

#### **3B.6.4.2 Optional Penalty Rules**

Optionally, a host can decide to use a system wherein the judges may give penalties to riders who seem to make “micro-errors” or if the judges are in doubt whether an error was made. Examples of micro-errors are twisting about 46 or 48 degrees, or vibrations of the wheel. Each penalty deducts one second from the ridden time. Riders are still disqualified for clear errors, such as riding off the board, dismounting or twisting 90 degrees. Using these penalty rules is especially discouraged for possible errors for which a reliable objective detection system is being used.

#### **3B.6.4.3 Qualification and Final rounds, Age Group ranking**

At any competition, the host may decide not to offer Age Group ranking and awards. Qualification and Final rounds are always required, and results from both count for Age Group ranking (if Age Groups are ranked), but previous results from other competitions are not valid to be included in Age Group results.

##### **Qualification round:**

- For Unicon, riders must complete a time equal or greater than 45 seconds to move on to the finals. For other competitions than Unicon, the host may adjust the qualification time to a lower time as needed.
- Riders get two attempts to complete this result.
- Previous results are valid: If a rider has already completed a result of 45 seconds or greater at another competition, they can start automatically in the finals and they don't have to take part in the qualification round, provided that the result can be found in an official result list.
- The boards can be marked with tape on the floor.
- If judged by eye (as opposed to by an objective technical means), results from the qualification round will not be valid for records (world, continental, national and regional records).

##### **Final round:**

- All riders who are qualified for the final round start here.
- In order to have a fair competition, there will be a single team of judges, or (insofar available) an accurate and reliable technical means to check adherence to the rules.
- Riders get two attempts.
- Results from the finals will be valid for records (world, continental, national and regional records), regardless of whether they are judged by eye or by a technical means.
- The champion is the rider who performs the best result in the final round.

Results of both the Preliminary and the Final Rounds will be published.

### 3B.6.5 Slow Backward

This is the same as the Slow Forward race, with the following differences *in italic*:

- Riders ride *backward*.
- It is an error to ride *forward*.
- Riders ride on a 10 m x 30 cm board. (If Age Groups are ranked, optionally a 10 m x 60 cm board for Age Group 0-10 may be used.)
- For Unicon, riders move on to the finals if they have completed a time equal or greater than 40 seconds.

### 3B.6.6 Slow Giraffe Race

This is the same as slow forward, but on giraffes. Helping hands can be used as starting posts. No limits on size or gear ratio, but unicycles must have their pedal axle above the wheel axle, with a chain, belt, or other form of drive system.

### 3B.6.7 Stillstand

Stillstand is a competition in which the rider attempts to balance as long as possible. The rider cannot hop or turn the tire more than 45 degrees, and must remain on a 25 cm long, 10 cm wide, and 3 cm tall block of wood. The competition should take place indoors on a level surface. The only required safety gear is shoes.

Each participant has 2 attempts that can be done at any time during the time window set by the host. The host can decide to add to each of the 2 attempts a window up to 20 seconds, in which the competitor can start the number of tries needed.

The starting post is placed anywhere the participant prefers. Time starts running when the competitor lets go of the starting post. After time starts running, the starting post will be taken away. Time stops at the moment when the participant rides off the board, dismounts, starts hopping or turns the tire more than 45 degrees.

There are no finals for the Stillstand competition. The overall results will be determined by the best results for males and females respectively.

### 3B.6.8 700c Racing

Races of any length and type can also be conducted in a 700c wheel category.

- Maximum bead seat diameter (BSD): 622 mm.
- If these races are intended to exclude 24 Class wheels, sizes must be greater than 618 mm.
- No restrictions on crank length.



### 3 Track: Other – Competitor Rules

- Beyond these, 700c unicycles must comply with all other requirements for racing unicycles.
- The host may choose age groups.

#### **3B.6.9 Unlimited Track Racing**

An unlimited race is one in which there are no unicycle size restrictions. Any size wheels, any length crank arms, giraffes or any types of unicycles (see definition in chapter 1D.1) are allowed. All other Track racing rules apply.

#### **3B.6.10 Juggling Unicycle Race**

The traditional distance is 50 meters. Riders use the 5 meter line from the One-Foot Race, and must be juggling when they cross this line. Three or more non-bouncing objects must be used. If an object is dropped (hits the ground) or the juggling pattern is otherwise stopped, the rider is disqualified. Two balls stopping in one hand during a 3-ball cascade is defined as stopping. Riders who start by juggling four or more objects may drop one, as long as their pattern continues, unbroken, into three. The juggling pattern must be ‘in control’ when the rider crosses the finish line. ‘Control’ is determined by the Referee.

#### **3B.6.11 Ultimate Wheel Race**

An ultimate wheel is a unicycle with no frame or seat. Traditionally, for riders in age groups with a maximum age of 10 or younger the race distance is 10m, while for all other riders it is 30m. Maximum wheel size is 618 mm (24 Class) for all ages, with 125 mm minimum crank arm length or 250 mm between pedal holes. The host may allow other limitations, or none, if these details are announced well in advance.

#### **3B.6.12 50m Fast Backward**

Riders must face and pedal backward. The Starter lines up the rear of the tire above the start line. Helmets are mandatory. Timing is stopped when the rear of the tire crosses the finish line.

#### **3B.6.13 Medley**

This is a race involving riding several different ways of riding.

**Example:** Forward 25m, seat in front 25m, one foot 25m, hopping 10m, with 5m transition areas. Rules are set by the host. Remounting is allowed.

## **3C Judges and Officials Rules**

All Track Other events follow the Track Racing judges and officials rules, unless otherwise noted.

## **3D Event Organizer Rules**

All Track Other events follow the Track Racing event organizer rules, unless otherwise noted.

### **3D.1 Communication**

If a large convention advertises events with the names of the ones detailed in this section, they must use the rules provided here. If hosts desire to do variations on these rules, the events must be labeled accordingly. Example: “Track Gliding; Modified”. In cases such as this, hosts must remember to provide detailed rules for these events at the same time the events are announced.

### **3D.2 Age Groups**

Age group breakdown is also up to the host.

## **Part 4**

# **Road: Races**

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## 4A Overview

### 4A.1 Definition

Road races are longer distance races held on paved roads or paved bike paths. These rules specifically apply to 100k, Marathon, and 10k races, but may also be applied to other road races, such as a Time Trial or a Criterium.

### 4A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- You must wear shoes, gloves, and helmet.
- Personal music systems are not allowed for any races on public roads where there may be motorized traffic.
- Water and food stations are at the discretion of the host.
- Road racing events have wheel size, crank length, and gearing requirements that you need to be aware of.
- Road races are often run in two classes: standard and unlimited.
- Be aware of the rules regarding false starts, passing, dismounts, and illegal riding, repair or replacement of a unicycle, and protests.
- There may be a race cut-off time, as communicated by the host.

## 4B Competitor Rules

### 4B.1 Safety

Riders must wear shoes, gloves and a helmet (see definitions in chapter 1D.1). Knee pads and elbow pads are suggested optional safety gear.

Personal music systems are not allowed for any races on public roads where there may be motorized traffic.

Water and food are the responsibility of the rider. Hosts may offer food and water stations at their discretion.

### 4B.2 Unicycles

Only standard unicycles may be used. Riders may use different unicycles for different racing events, as long as all comply with the rules for events in which they are entered.

24 Class and smaller wheels are not allowed for races longer than 20km without express permission of the racing director.

The following chart defines the unicycle size limitations.

Unicycle Class	Max Diameter	Min Crank Length	Transmission
16 Class	418mm	89mm	standard
20 Class	518mm	100mm	standard
24 Class	618mm	125mm	standard
29 Class	778mm	No limit	standard
Unlimited Class	No limit	No limit	unlimited

### 4B.3 Rider Identification

Riders must wear their race number clearly visible on their chest so that it is visible during the race and as the rider crosses the finish line. Additionally, the rider may be required to wear a chip for electronic timing.



## **4B.4 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form within two hours of the posting of event results. Every effort will be made for all protests to be handled within 30 minutes from the time they are received.

## **4B.5 Event Flow**

### **4B.5.1 Riders Must Be Ready**

Riders must be ready when called for their races. Riders not at the start line when their race begins may lose their chance to participate. The Starter will decide when to stop waiting, remembering to consider language barriers, and the fact that some riders may be slow because they are helping run the convention.

### **4B.5.2 Starting**

Riders start mounted, holding onto a starting post or other support. The Starter will give a four-count start, for example, “One, two, three, BANG!” Alternatively, an electronic starter may be used.

Riders start with the fronts of their tires (forwardmost part of wheel) behind the nearest edge of the starting line. Rolling starts are not permitted in any road race. However, riders may start from behind the starting line if they wish, provided all other starting rules are followed. Riders may lean before the gun fires, but their wheels may not move forward before the gun fires. Rolling back is allowed, but not forward. Riders may place starting posts in the location most comfortable for them, as long as it doesn’t interfere with other riders.

A rider’s starting time is taken as when their heat begins (when the gun goes off) regardless of when they actually cross the starting line.

### **4B.5.3 False Starts**

A false start occurs if a rider’s wheel moves forward before the start signal, or if one or more riders are forced to dismount due to interference from another rider or other source.

### **4B.5.4 Passing**

An overtaking rider must pass on the outside, unless there is enough room to safely pass on the inside. Riders passing on the inside are responsible for any fouls that may take place as a result. No physical contact between riders is allowed. The slower rider must maintain a reasonably straight course, and not interfere with the faster rider.

#### **4B.5.5 Dismounts**

Dismounting and remounting is allowed. If a rider is forced to dismount due to a fall by the rider immediately in front, it is considered part of the race, and both riders should remount and continue.

#### **4B.5.6 Illegal Riding**

Illegal riding includes intentionally interfering in any way with another rider, deliberately crossing in front of another rider to prevent him or her from moving on, deliberately blocking another rider from passing, or distracting another rider with the intention of causing a dismount.

#### **4B.5.7 Repair, Change, or Replace a (Broken) Unicycle**

In Road Races, riders may make modifications to their unicycles, but must be self-sufficient in this. The rider must carry all necessary parts and tools needed for the modification(s), and do all the work without any assistance. For example, a rider may change cranks but must carry the new cranks and all tools from the start of the race.

Assistance is allowed in the event of a breakdown or damage to the unicycle. Outside tools and hands-on help may assist the rider to continue, including replacing the unicycle if necessary. The Referee must confirm that the situation was unplanned and was indeed “accidental”. If the Referee determines otherwise and the rider used outside assistance for changes to the unicycle, the rider will be disqualified.

The rider may continue the course on foot (walking, not running) with the broken unicycle. If the rider exits from the course, they must reenter the course at or before the point where they exited from the course. When the rider is off course, he may run or use any other form of transportation.

Any modifications made to the unicycle must still adhere to the requirements of the category that the rider is entered in. For example, if a rider broke a crank in the Standard 24 Class 10k race, they are only allowed to install a new crank of 125 mm or longer.

#### **4B.5.8 Finishes**

Finish times are determined when the front of the tire first crosses the vertical plane of the nearest edge of the finish line.

Riders are always timed by their wheels, not by outstretched bodies. If riders do not cross the line in control, they are awarded a 5 second penalty to their time. “Control” is defined by the rearmost part of the wheel crossing completely over the vertical finish plane (as defined above) with the rider having both feet on the pedals. (Note: a rider is not considered in control if the unicycle crosses the finish line independent of the rider.)

#### *4 Road: Races – Competitor Rules*

The finish time is still measured by when the wheel crosses the vertical finish plane and the 5 second penalty is applied.)

In the case where a rider is finishing with a broken unicycle, the rider must bring at minimum the wheel to the finish line, and time is still taken when the wheel crosses the finish line. The 5 second penalty is applied.

## **4C Judges and Officials Rules**

### **4C.1 Racing Officials**

#### **4C.1.1 Race Director**

The Race Director is the head organizer and administrator of road race events. With the Convention Host, the Race Director determines the course, obtains permits, interfaces with the community, and determines the system used to run the event. The Race Director is responsible for the logistics, equipment for all road racing events. With the Referee, the Race Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule, and answers all questions not pertaining to rules and judging. The Race Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the road race events, except for decisions on rules and results.

#### **4C.1.2 Referee**

The Referee is the head racing official, whose primary job is to make sure the competitors follow the rules. The Referee makes all final decisions regarding rule infractions. The Referee is responsible for resolving protests. The Referee must above all be objective and favor neither local, nor outside riders.

#### **4C.1.3 Starter**

The starter starts races, explains race rules, and calls riders back in the event of false starts. The starter is in charge of checking riders for correct unicycles and safety equipment.

### **4C.2 Officials Can Compete**

The Referee may not compete in any competition where they may be required to make a decision. The Race Director may compete, as long as the race course has been announced early enough that the Race Director does not have an advantage from knowledge of the course.

### **4C.3 Consequences of Infractions**

The Referee has final say on whether a rider's safety equipment is sufficient. The Starter will remove from the starting line-up any riders not properly equipped to race, including riders with dangerously loose shoelaces.

A rider who is forced to dismount due to interference by another rider may file a protest immediately at the end of the race. Riders who intentionally interfere with other riders may receive from the Referee a warning, a loss of placement (given the next lower finishing place), disqualification from that race/event, or suspension from all races.

## **4D Event Organizer Rules**

### **4D.1 Venue**

These are races held usually on roadways or bike paths.

### **4D.2 Officials**

The host must designate the following officials for each road race:

- Race Director
- Referee
- Starter

### **4D.3 Communication**

The host must announce the false start method at least two months before the event.

Details of all non-track racing events, or other events with unique courses or details must be published as soon as they are known. This is to provide competitors with the information they need to train, and to help them prepare the appropriate unicycles. These are major needs for attendees from far away. Necessary details depend on the event, but include things like course length, elevation and elevation change, steepness, level of terrain difficulty, amount of turns, riding surfaces, course width, etc. Maps should be provided when possible. While sometimes courses cannot be planned until weeks or days before the convention, as soon as they are known the details must be posted to the convention web site and/or all places where convention information is posted. It is acceptable to publish tentative courses while waiting for permits to be approved, etc.

### **4D.4 Age Groups**

The following age groups are the minimum required by the IUF to be offered at the time of registration for any Road Racing discipline: 0-13, 14-18, 19-29, 30-UP. For any discipline for which there is a Standard 24 Class wheel size category, also an age group 0-10 (20 Class) must be offered. All age groups must be offered as male and female age group.

## 4D.5 Practice

If the course is open for practice to all riders for at least 7 days leading up to the event, then there are no restrictions on who can compete. If the course is not open for practice until the day of the event, then anyone who has pre-ridden the course is not allowed to compete. Organizers must therefore ensure that course marking and set-up are done by non-competing staff/volunteers.

## 4D.6 Ungeared Awards

At Unicon, if there are five or more geared male riders in an Unlimited event, the fastest three ungeared male riders will be awarded with an ungeared title for that event. Similarly, if there are five or more geared female riders in an Unlimited event at Unicon, the fastest three ungeared female riders will be awarded with an ungeared title for that event. This is only for the overall classification, not for Age Groups. Other events can choose to award the fastest three, one, or none of the ungeared riders as they wish.

## 4D.7 Race Configuration

Riders are usually divided by age group and unicycle type, such as 24 Class versus 29 Class unicycles, and/or Standard (any size wheel and cranks) versus Unlimited (see definition in chapter 1D.1).

## 4D.8 Starting Order

The goal in determining the starting order is to sort racers fairly by speed while still making sure that males and females race amongst themselves. Unless otherwise noted below, the fastest riders start first, and also within a start group (heat or mass start), riders should be positioned in the line-up by speed with the fastest in front. Starting order can be determined by seed time, or from the results of a previous Road Race in that competition. For example, if the Marathon follows the 10k, the results of the 10k can be used to determine the starting order for the Marathon. In the case that a racer does not have a seed time, and is signed up for a particular event (such as the Marathon) and did not participate in the previous race (such as the 10k), the Racing Clerk has the right to assign a starting position where they see fit.

## 4D.9 Starting Configuration

Line-up order and heats must be assigned prior to the race. There are three allowable formats for designating the starting configuration of a Road Race: individual start (section 4D.9.1), heat start (section 4D.9.2), or mass start (section 4D.9.3).

## 4 Road: Races – Event Organizer Rules

To determine which start configuration to use, read the following rules from top to bottom. Once you have an outcome, *disregard* the remaining rules.

- If this is an “Individual Time Trial” format race, use individual start.
- If the course is too narrow to allow for racers to safely and fairly start in heats, use individual start.
- If you cannot safely start five or more riders across, use individual start.
- If the starting field consists of 30 riders or less, use a mass start.
- If the course does not allow for ten riders to ride abreast for at least 500 meters before the course narrows, use heats of 12 or more riders.
- If the starting field consists of more than 50 riders, use heats of 20 or more riders.
- In all other cases, use a mass start.

The various classes may share the race course, but Standard racers should always start separately from Unlimited racers, also in the case of mass starts. Unlimited racers should start first, unless there is no risk that Unlimited riders have to pass Standard riders (for example they race on different days).

In the sections below, “fastest rider” means “fastest rider by seed time.” Seed time is defined as an estimated finish time, preferably based on past performance in similar event(s). If no seed time is submitted by the rider or their coach, the organization can assign a seed time.

### 4D.9.1 Individual Start

Each rider is individually started at a fixed time interval, such as every 20 or 30 seconds. Riders are sorted by speed with the fastest rider going first. (Except in the case of an Individual Time Trial, where the race can start with either the fastest or slowest rider.)

### 4D.9.2 Heat Start

Heats should consist of at least 12 riders, either male or female (no mixed heats). Heats may vary in size. Heats are sorted by speed with the fastest heat going first. The first heat should be devoted to the fastest males. The second heat should be devoted to the fastest females. The top males and the top females must have equivalent racing conditions. The following heats should be sorted by speed. The time intervals between heats should run as follows:

- For non-lapped races, there should be a time interval of at least 5 minutes (for the 10k) or 10 minutes (for the Marathon) between heats 1 and 2, as well as between heats 2 and 3. This is to ensure safe and fair racing for the top male and top female heats.
- For lapped races (and races other than the 10k and Marathon), the time intervals between heats 1, 2, and 3 should be set up such that following heats have the least chance of interfering with the top male and female riders.



### 4D.9.3 Mass Start

A mass start is a start in which all racers of a certain class (such as Standard or Unlimited) start together. Males and Females of the same class start at the same time.

### 4D.10 Starter

There should be about 3/4 second between each element in the count, with the same amount of time between each of them. This allows riders to predict the timing of the gun, for a fair start. Starters should practice this before the races begin. Timing of the count is very important for an accurate start. This count can be in the local language, or a language agreed upon before competition starts.

As an alternative a start-beep apparatus can be used. In that case we have a six-count start. For example: “beep - beep - beep - beep - beep - buup!” The timing between beeps is one second. The first 5 beeps have all the same frequency. The final tone (buup) has a higher frequency, so that the racer can easily distinguish this tone from the rest.

### 4D.11 False Starts

There are several options on how to deal with false starts:

- **One False Start Allowed Per Rider:**

In case of a false start, the heat is restarted. Any rider(s) who caused their personal first false start may start again. Any rider(s) causing their personal second false start are disqualified.

- **One False Start Allowed Per Heat:**

In case of a false start, the heat is restarted. For the first false start of a particular heat, all riders may start again. Thereafter, any rider(s) causing a false start are disqualified.

- **Time Penalty:**

In case of a false start, the heat is not restarted. If a false start occurs by one or multiple riders, these riders receive a time penalty (such as 10 seconds).

If a heat has to be restarted, the Starter will immediately recall the riders, for example by firing a gun or blowing a whistle or any other clear and pre-defined signal.

If the race is started using individual starts or heat starts (see sections 4D.9.1 and 4D.9.2) a time penalty is the recommended option. In the case of a mass start (section 4D.9.3), any option is viable.

## 4D.12 Finishes

If finish times for a race are timed using microchips or other non-photographic electronic equipment, finish order must be verified by photo timing equipment if the finishers are within 0.1 seconds of each other. Also, in the case where a world record is suspected of being set, the time must be verified with photo timing equipment.

## 4D.13 Optional Race-End Cut-Off Time

It may be necessary to have a maximum time limit for long races, to keep events on schedule. When this is planned in advance, it must be advertised as early as possible, so attending riders will know of the limit. Additionally, at the discretion of the Racing Director, a race cut-off time may be set on the day of or during an event. The purpose of this is to allow things to move on if all but a few slow racers are still on the course. These cut-offs need not be announced in advance. At the cut-off time, any racers who have not finished will be listed as incomplete (no time recorded, or same cut-off time recorded for all). Optionally, if there is no more than one person on the course per age category and awards are at stake, they can be given the last place in the finishing order. But if each participating age category has had finishers for all available awards (no awards at stake), there is no need to wait.

## 4D.14 Special Marathon Events

Exceptions from the default rules may be allowed for a marathon race that is embedded in a big city marathon. This allows the unicycling organizer to follow some requirements of the main marathon organizer in order for the unicycling marathon to fit within the larger event.

The following exceptions to the rules may be made:

- Mass start / Group start (Mass start could be forced by the main host for schedule requirements)
- Start groups do not have to separate males/females and/or wheel sizes
- Netto times (time from when the rider's wheel crosses the start line) can be used for placements while the Brutto time (time from when the race is started) counts for records.

## 4D.15 Race Distances and Distance Measurement

### 4D.15.1 Distance Measurement for Traditional Distances

In the case where a traditional race distance is used (such as 10k or Marathon – 42.195k), the course must be accurately measured along the shortest possible path. The course must be guaranteed to be no shorter than the advertised distance.

The following procedure is acceptable for accuracy. A more accurate method is of course allowed.

1. Set out a calibration course on straight, flat asphalt, with a minimum length of 100 meters, using a steel measuring tape of 5 meters or longer.
2. Ride the calibration course at least once with a bike or unicycle (minimum wheel size 24 inch). Ride normally, without too much wobble, and at normal speed. Take care that mounting and dismounting don't cause the wheel to swerve, or be lifted from the surface. Carefully count the number of wheel revolutions required to ride the calibration course. Include partial wheel revolutions (for example through counting the number of spokes passed for the last partial revolution).
3. Calculate the wheel roll-out (meters per revolution) from step 2.
4. If you are going to use a cycle computer: enter the wheel roll-out value to the nearest millimeter in a reliable cycle computer with a wheel sensor (such as a magnet).
5. Fit the cycle computer, or a wheel revolution counter, to the same bike or unicycle used in Step 2.
6. Ride the actual race course, following the shortest possible path. Take care to ride in the same way as in step 2.
7. Read the distance from the cycle computer, or calculate from wheel revolutions and wheel roll-out.
8. Calculate the applicable safety margin by adding up (1) 0.4% of the measured distance, and (2) the resolution of the cycle computer distance readout. **Example:** if your cycle computer shows 10.15 km, the safety margin is  $0.4\% \cdot 10.15 \text{ km} + 0.01 \text{ km} = 0.0506 \text{ km} = 50.6 \text{ m}$ . **Note:** you can skip (2) if you use a wheel revolution counter that can resolve single wheel revolutions.
9. Add the safety margin to the actual course (for example shift the start and/or finish line), to guarantee that the course is at least the advertised distance.

Note that Steps 2 through 7 must be done without breaks. The same rider should ride the calibration course and the race course. The tire pressure should not be altered in the mean time.

#### 4D.15.2 Distance Measurement for Other Distances

In the case where a non-traditional race distance is used (such as any distance other than 10k or 42.195k), the course must be measured with an accuracy of plus or minus 3% or better. **Example:** if a race is advertised as 100 km, the actual distance must be between 97 and 103 km. A good consumer-type GPS unit is acceptable, provided the track shows continuous reception of sufficient satellites (no 'stray' data points, or missing points). Also acceptable is the Distance Measurement Tool of Google Maps. A car odometer, on the other hand, might easily be off by more than 3%, and is therefore not acceptable unless you know how to correct it. Obviously, using a more accurate measurement is allowed, such as the method described for 'traditional distances'.

## **Part 5**

# **Mountain Unicycling: Races**

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## 5 Mountain Unicycling: Races

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## 5A Overview

### 5A.1 Definition

Mountain unicycling (muni) refers to off-road races over any type of terrain. Terrain can be anything from dirt to paved areas, hills, ditches, curbs, rocks, sand, mud, or grass (Mountains are not required).

### 5A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- You must wear shoes, knee pads, gloves, and helmet.
- Water and food stations are at the discretion of the host.
- Muni racing events have no wheel size, crank length, or gearing requirements.
- Be aware of the rules regarding false starts, passing, dismounts, illegal riding, and protests.

## **5B Competitor Rules**

### **5B.1 Safety**

For all muni events, riders must wear shoes, knee pads, gloves/wrist-guards and helmets (see definitions in chapter 1D.1). Additional equipment such as shin, elbow or ankle protection are optional.

Water and food are the responsibility of the rider. Hosts may offer food and water stations at their discretion.

### **5B.2 Unicycles**

There are no restrictions on wheel size, crank arm length, brakes, or gearing.

### **5B.3 Rider Identification**

Riders must wear their race number clearly visible on their chest so that it is visible during the race and as the rider crosses the finish line. Additionally, the rider may be required to wear a chip for electronic timing.

### **5B.4 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form within two hours of the posting of event results. Every effort will be made for all protests to be handled within 30 minutes from the time they are received.

### **5B.5 Event Flow**

#### **5B.5.1 Uphill Race**

An Uphill muni race challenges a riders ability to climb. Courses may be short and steep or longer, endurance-related challenges.



### **5B.5.2 Downhill Race**

A Downhill muni race is a test of speed and ability to handle terrain while riding downhill.

### **5B.5.3 Cross Country (XC) Race**

The Cross Country race is an off-road distance race that challenges a rider's fitness and ability to ride fast on rough terrain.

### **5B.5.4 Starting**

Riders start with the fronts of their tires (forwardmost part of wheel) behind the nearest edge of the starting line.

### **5B.5.5 False Starts**

A false start occurs if a rider's wheel moves forward before the start signal, or if one or more riders are forced to dismount due to interference from another rider or other source.

### **5B.5.6 Passing**

Riders must pay attention while passing and avoid physical contact as much as possible. Violations of this passing rule may result in disqualification or a time penalty, to be determined and announced before the start of the race.

If a faster rider comes from behind, the rider in front does not need to yield to the rider behind, as long as he/she is mounted. The faster rider should try to pass when safe. A mounted rider always has priority over an unmounted rider.

### **5B.5.7 Dismounts**

Dismounts are allowed in all muni races unless otherwise noted. In mass-start events, dismounted riders must yield to mounted riders behind them as quickly as possible after a dismount, and until re-mounted. Riders may not impede the progress of mounted riders when trying to mount. If necessary they must move to a different location so mounted riders can pass. If riders choose not to ride difficult sections of the course, they must not pass any mounted riders while walking or running through them. In time trial-type events, see below for variations based on the other event details. Violations of these non-riding rules may result in disqualification or a time penalty, to be determined and announced before the race start.

#### **5B.5.7.1 Dismounts: Uphill**

Riders must ride the entire course. In the event of a dismount, the rider must remount the unicycle at the location of the wheel at the moment of the dismount. Riders may also choose to back up (toward the start line) to remount, if they prefer.

#### **5B.5.7.2 Dismounts: Downhill**

Dismounted riders must not impede the progress of, or pass mounted riders. They must remain aware of riders coming from behind, and not block them with their unicycles or bodies.

Running and fast walking are not allowed, except momentarily to slow down after an unplanned dismount. After a dismount, riders have to come to a complete halt before mounting the unicycle again. If a rider falls in front of their unicycle, they may run back up the hill to retrieve it, but must come to a complete halt before remounting. Riders may generally walk slowly if necessary. A rider may choose to dismount for a difficult section, but must walk slowly through the section until stopping to remount. The following penalties apply if riders disregard this:

- Riders get an immediate time penalty of five seconds when they intentionally run or walk fast, not recovering from a fall. A judge must clearly indicate when the time penalty starts and when the rider may continue, for example by blowing a whistle and counting down from five.
- Riders get disqualified immediately when they do not stop and wait five seconds after the judge's indication. The disqualification should be signaled to the rider immediately by a judge, for example by blowing a whistle twice.
- Judges must be trained and tested to correctly enforce these rules. Riders must be informed about the type of signaling prior to the race.

#### **5B.5.7.3 Dismounts: Cross Country**

If the event is held as a time trial, dismounted rider restrictions must be announced before the start of the race. Depending on course length and difficulty, dismounted riders may be required to walk, or walk only limited distance, or have no restrictions at all.

### **5B.5.8 Finishes**

#### **5B.5.8.1 Finishes: Uphill**

Riders must cross the finish line mounted on the unicycle, having both feet on the pedals. In the event of a dismount at the finish line the rider must back up, remount and ride across the finish line again.

**5B.5.8.2 Finishes: Cross Country and Downhill**

Riders can cross the finish line mounted as well as walking. Any finish where the rider is not mounted on the unicycle, having both feet on the pedals, will be penalized by adding a 10 second penalty.

## **5C Judges and Officials Rules**

### **5C.1 Muni Director**

The Muni Director is the head organizer and administrator of muni events. With the Convention Host, the Muni Director determines the course, obtains permits, interfaces with the community, and determines the system used to run the event. The Muni Director is responsible for the logistics and equipment for all muni events. With the Referee, the Muni Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule, and answers all questions not pertaining to rules and judging. The Muni Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the muni events, except for decisions on rules and results.

### **5C.2 Referee**

The Referee is the head muni official, whose primary job is to make sure the competitors follow the rules. The Referee makes all final decisions regarding rule infractions. The Referee is responsible for resolving protests.

### **5C.3 Starter**

The starter starts races, explains race rules, and calls riders back in the event of false starts. The starter is in charge of checking riders for correct unicycles and safety equipment.

### **5C.4 Course Marshall**

The Course Marshall is responsible for securing and marking the course, as well as for positioning and instructing volunteers to signal the correct way to race participants or to serve as judges in the case of dismounts (see respective rule sections for details). Furthermore, the Course Marshall should assist the Muni Director in selecting an appropriate course abiding by the guidelines in this rulebook.

## **5C.5 Officials Can Compete**

The Referee may not compete in any competition where they may be required to make a decision. The Muni Director may compete, as long as the race course has been announced early enough that the Muni Director does not have an advantage from knowledge of the course.

## 5D Event Organizer Rules

### 5D.1 Venue

Very dangerous sections should be secured (for example by removing sharp stones/branches from areas where riders are likely to fall/run into due to the physics of the course).

Downhill and Cross Country courses must be rated in advance by two people using the appropriate IUF Muni Difficulty Scale (see the IUF publication and online calculator). Ratings and their underlying data must be published at least seven days prior to the event.

#### 5D.1.1 Uphill

Uphill courses must be primarily uphill but may include flat or downhill sections. At Unicon, if the terrain is technically easy (i.e. smooth to ride, no or only very small rocks and roots), the main course has to be longer than 500 m or have a height difference greater than 100 m. If the terrain is more difficult, the course may be shorter or have less elevation gain. The event hosts may consider additionally offering Beginner/Advanced categories competing on shorter and easier tracks or on selected parts of the main course. It is recommended that Uphill courses at other types of events or competitions adhere to these rules as well.

#### 5D.1.2 Downhill

Downhill courses must be primarily downhill but may include flat or uphill sections. Recommended course length is 2.5 km, or 1 km at a minimum, depending on available terrain, trails and schedule time. The overall course difficulty must be rated with the Unicycle Downhill Scale. A minimum score of 20 points is recommended. Courses with scores below 15 points should be labeled “beginner downhill” for clarity.

#### 5D.1.3 Cross Country

A Cross Country course should be held primarily off-road but may consist of gravel and paved roads. There is freedom for the amount of downhill, flat and uphill sections, as long as the course is not primarily downhill or uphill.

### **Special recommendations for Unicon and Continental Championships:**

There are four main categories based on distance and difficulty. The overall course difficulty must be rated with the Unicycle XC Scale. If multiple laps need to be completed, then the total distance is the basis for the rating.

Main categories:

1. **Beginners:** distance 3-7 km, max 15 points Unicycle XC Scale
2. **Intermediate:** distance 8-13 km, 16-21 points Unicycle XC Scale
3. **Elite:** distance 15-25 km, minimum 24 points Unicycle XC Scale, suggested to last 1h30min for fastest riders
4. **Marathon:** longer than 30 km, suggested to last 3-5 hours for fastest riders

The elite category with subcategories Male and Female is required to be run. Other categories are run on the host discretion.

The Elite Cross Country course should be designed such that the fastest rider completes the race in about 1 hour 30 minutes, but never less than 1 hour. The course should be chosen such that geared riders do not have an undue advantage. Unrideable sections should be avoided to prevent riders from walking however uphill sections may include technical difficulties. Long and gentle uphills are preferred over short and steep ones. If only shorter trails are available, riders can be required to complete multiple laps of the course.

## **5D.2 Officials**

The host must designate the following officials for each muni race:

- Muni Director
- Referee
- Starter
- Course Marshall

## **5D.3 Communication**

The host must publish two lists of results for each discipline after the competition: Age group based ranking and overall ranking (separating male/female).

If the hosts wish to include events other than the first three (Up, DH, XC), they must remember to provide detailed rules for these events at the same time the events are announced.

Details of all muni events must be published as soon as they are known. This is to provide competitors with the information they need to train, and to help them prepare the appropriate unicycles. These are major needs for attendees from far away. Necessary details depend on the event, but include things like course length, elevation and elevation

change, steepness, level of terrain difficulty, amount of turns, riding surfaces, course width, etc. Course details should be published as soon as possible and a GPS-track must be published on the web site at least one month prior to the convention. Ratings of courses (using the IUF Muni Difficulty Scale) and their underlying data must be published at least seven days prior to the event. It is acceptable to publish tentative courses while waiting for permits to be approved, etc.

## 5D.4 Age Groups

Age groups must be offered as male and female age group. There must not be any age group specific restrictions on equipment. The following age groups are the maximum allowable for muni competitions:

Under 15	Youth
15-16	Juniors
17-18	Rookies
19-29	Elites
30-49	Masters
50+	Veterans

## 5D.5 Route Signaling

Courses must be clearly marked. At each intersection, the correct direction must be indicated by at least one of the following options:

- **Option 1:** Painting or chalk marking (only if authorized by authorities).  
Arrows showing the correct course direction must be drawn 5 to 10 meters before the intersection, at the intersection, and 5 to 10 meters after the intersection. Crosses must be drawn on each wrong direction at the intersection and 5 to 10 meters after the intersection on the wrong paths.
- **Option 2:** Using bands (also known as barrier tape).  
Small pieces of bands (shorter than 1 m) are used instead of arrows to show the right way to go. Longer pieces of bands barring the wrong paths over their entire width are used instead of crosses. These bands can lie on the ground if they cannot be hung in the air because of any restriction.
- **Option 3:** Using any other clear signaling method.  
Chipped wood or large signs with printed arrows or crosses are examples of other acceptable method. Similar to options 1 and 2, signaling must be placed 5 to 10 meters before, at, and 5 to 10 meters after any intersection, as well as signaling very clearly any wrong direction at the intersection, and 5 to 10 meters after it on the wrong paths.

Any element of the route such as the ground, trees, rocks, or barriers can be used as marking or for hanging bands, as long as the result is easily visible and not likely to be erased/removed by the passage of riders, other occupants, or weather. If the weather



forecast predicts rain, option 2 or 3 is preferred over option 1. At major intersections, having a volunteer signaling the correct way, in addition to marks or bands, is highly recommended. Any signaling option can also be used on any long section between intersections, in order to confirm to riders that they are still on the right track.

If authorized by authorities, an effort must be made to mark the courses a few days before they occur, so riders can practice on it.

Any change in the track from the one given in the website/program book must be announced to the riders by email as soon as this is known, even if this is a short amount of time before the race. If the change occurs the day of the race, riders must also be told on the start line that there has been a change.

## 5D.6 Practice

For all muni races, every rider must get the chance of at least one test run to get familiar with the track before the actual race. If possible, the track should be open for training during all days of the event prior to the race. For multi-day events the muni competitions should take place during the second half of the event in order to give riders more time to practice on the course. The race cannot be held without the possibility of practice.

## 5D.7 Race Configuration

For uphill and downhill races riders should race one at a time, released at regular time intervals. If the schedule has a small time window for the race, riders should be run in heat sizes that allow passing on the course, and do not bottleneck at the beginning.

For a downhill course length less than 2 km, two separate runs should be held. In this case the ranking of the riders is based on the fastest of the two runs.

For the uphill race, either one or two runs can be held. In the case of two runs, the ranking of the riders is based on the fastest of the two runs.

## 5D.8 Starting Configuration

There are three different types of starting modes, that can be used in muni races.

1. **Mass starts:**

All riders start at the same time. Mass starts must not be used when the race duration is expected to be shorter than 30 minutes. The track must provide sufficient space for passing in the first section, so that the field of starters is aligned before the track narrows down. Space for passing must be given along the track. Mass starts with more than 40 riders have to be split to avoid accidents.

2. **Heat starts:**

Groups of riders start at intervals that can vary from 30 seconds to a few minutes. The maximum number of riders per heat is determined by the average width of the first 100 m of the track. There can be one rider for each meter in width. The first heats must be separated based on gender with the first heat consisting of the top males and the second heat consisting of the top females. After the top males begin, there must be a minimum 10 minute time interval before the top females start. After the top females start there must be a minimum 5 minute time interval before the next heat begins.

3. **Individual starts:**

Individual riders start at intervals that can vary from 30 seconds to a few minutes.

## 5D.9 Starting Order

The fastest riders should always start first, regardless of the starting mode. The order can be determined by seeding runs or another method.

## 5D.10 False Starts

There are several options on how to deal with false starts:

- **Time Penalty:**

In case of a false start, the heat is not restarted. If a false start occurs by one or multiple riders, these riders receive a time penalty (10 seconds is recommended).

- **One False Start Allowed Per Rider:**

In case of a false start, the heat is restarted. Any rider(s) who caused their personal first false start may start again. Any rider(s) causing their personal second false start are disqualified.

- **One False Start Allowed Per Heat:**

In case of a false start, the heat is restarted. For the first false start of a particular heat, all riders may start again. Thereafter, any rider(s) causing a false start are disqualified.

It is highly recommended to use the time penalty method for all different kinds of starts (i.e. mass, heat, and individual starts as described in section 5D.8). If no false start rules are announced prior to the race, this is the default method. In case of a purposeful false start several seconds before the official start, violating rider(s) should be disqualified at the discretion of the Starter.

At Unicons and continental championships, a camera has to be set up to record the start of all waves from a suitable angle. The official footage from this camera serves as evidence in case of disputed false start events or other start-line related protests after the race.

Restarting heats (options 2 & 3) should be avoided. If a heat has to be restarted for any reason, the Starter will immediately recall the riders, for example by firing a gun or blowing a whistle or any other clear and pre-defined signal.

### **5D.11 Finish Camera**

At Unicons and Continental championships, a camera has to be set up to record the finish line from a suitable angle. The official footage from this camera serves as evidence in case of dismounts over the finish line or other finish-line protests after the race.

## **Part 6**

# **Mountain Unicycling: Cyclocross**

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## 6A Overview

### 6A.1 Definition

Cyclocross is a multi-lap event featuring cross country trails, grassy fields, pavement, and natural and man-made obstacles where dismounting will be necessary. A typical lap length is between 1 km and 2.5 km. All riders race for approximately the same length of time, with faster riders completing more laps than slower riders.

### 6A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- You must wear shoes, knee pads, gloves, and helmet.
- Cyclocross has wheel size and gearing requirements that you need to be aware of.
- Be aware of the rules regarding passing, dismounts, illegal riding, and protests.

## 6B Competitor Rules

### 6B.1 Safety

Riders must wear shoes, knee pads, gloves/wrist-guards and a helmet (see definitions in chapter 1D.1).

### 6B.2 Unicycles and Categories

Separating categories depends on the course. If the course is not favoring any type of unicycle, no separate categories should be made. If the course is favoring big wheels and geared unicycles, the recommended categories are:

- **Limited:** Ungeared unicycles up to and including 29 Class wheels. No restrictions on cranks arm lengths or pedal types.
- **Unlimited:** Ungeared unicycles greater than 29 Class and geared unicycles. No restrictions on cranks arm lengths or pedal types.

### 6B.3 Rider Identification

Riders must wear their race number clearly visible on their chest so that it is visible during the race and as the rider crosses the finish line. Additionally, the rider may be required to wear a chip for electronic timing.

### 6B.4 Protests

Protests must be filed on an official form within two hours of the posting of event results. Every effort will be made for all protests to be handled within 30 minutes from the time they are received.

### 6B.5 Event Flow

#### 6B.5.1 Starting

There will be a Le Mans style start. Unicycles will be lined up in a designated area away from the riders near the lap/finish line. Riders will line up behind an additional line and then be required to run to retrieve their unicycle when the race starts. They will then

need to mount their unicycle to ride. Riders must be mounted within 10 meters after crossing the lap/finish line.

### **6B.5.2 Passing**

An approaching rider needs to alert the slower rider of their intentions to pass. Special care at international events should be taken due to language differences.

### **6B.5.3 Dismounts**

Upon dismounting there are no restrictions about passing riders. Dismounted riders may run with their unicycle. Courtesy is expected to avoid accidents, but the running unicyclist does not have to yield to riding unicyclist.

### **6B.5.4 Illegal Riding**

Riders cannot cut the course around the obstacles. They may ride through the obstacle section if possible or dismount and run with their unicycle. By definition, the majority of riders should not be able to ride or hop the obstacle section. Riding or hopping through the obstacle section should not damage or break the obstacle.

Unicyclists must attempt to ride at least 50% of the course on each lap. This is to avoid someone running the entire race carrying or pushing a unicycle without riding it. A racer in violation will be warned by a racing official. Failure to heed the warning will result in a disqualification.

### **6B.5.5 Finishes**

Riders can cross the finish line mounted, as well as walking or running.



## **6C Judges and Officials Rules**

### **6C.1 Cyclocross Director**

The Cyclocross Director is the head organizer and administrator of cyclocross events. With the Convention Host, the Cyclocross Director determines the course, obtains permits, interfaces with the community, and determines the system used to run the event. The Cyclocross Director is responsible for the logistics and equipment for all cyclocross events. With the Referee, the Cyclocross Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule, and answers all questions not pertaining to rules and judging. The Cyclocross Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the cyclocross events, except for decisions on rules and results.

### **6C.2 Referee**

The Referee is the head cyclocross official, whose primary job is to make sure the competitors follow the rules. The Referee makes all final decisions regarding rule infractions. The Referee is responsible for resolving protests.

### **6C.3 Officials Can Compete**

The Referee may not compete in any competition where they may be required to make a decision. The Cyclocross Director may compete, as long as the race course has been announced early enough that the Cyclocross Director does not have an advantage from knowledge of the course.

## 6D Event Organizer Rules

### 6D.1 Venue

It will be a multi-lap event featuring a bit of cross country trail, grassy fields and natural and man-made obstacles where dismounting will be necessary. A course should have no fewer than two and no more than six obstacle or barrier sections where riders normally dismount and run with the unicycle. The starting and finishing stretches shall be free of obstacles within 10 meters. The course should be designed to avoid bottlenecks and give riders enough room to pass each other, especially after the start.

It is suggested that the length of the course (used by both classes) not be much shorter than 1 km in length and no longer than 2.5 km in length. Organizers should keep in mind that most of the course should be visible from several vantage points.

### 6D.2 Officials

The host must designate the following officials for each cyclocross race:

- Cyclocross Director
- Referee

### 6D.3 Communication

The cyclocross event is exempt from the rule about early publication of course details. This is because the cyclocross course is typically set up immediately before the race.

### 6D.4 Age Groups

Age groups must be offered as male and female age group. There must not be any age group specific restrictions on equipment. The following age groups are the maximum allowable for muni competitions:

Under 15	Youth
15-16	Juniors
17-18	Rookies
19-29	Elites
30-49	Masters
50+	Veterans

## **6D.5 Course Availability for Practice**

The cyclocross course must be available for practice at least one hour immediately prior to a cyclocross event. This will ensure that course setters do not have an advantage over other riders, and may compete.

## **6D.6 Race Configuration**

It is advised that Cyclocross be run as two separate races, (Unlimited and Standard) as the nature of a multi-lap event on a short course will lead to passing and lapping.

It is suggested that the Unlimited race be close to 45 minutes in length and the Standard race be close to 30 minutes in length. Using the time from the top rider's first two laps, the referee will determine how many laps could be completed in the desired time limit (e.g. 45 minutes). From this point on, the number of remaining laps (for the leaders) will be displayed and this will be used to determine when finish of the race occurs. A bell will be rung with one lap to go.

Lapped riders in the race will all finish on the same lap as the leader and will be placed according to the number of laps they are down and then their position at the finish.

## **Part 7**

# **Freestyle: Artistic**

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## 7A Overview

### 7A.1 Definition

In Artistic Freestyle, riders perform to music, with costumes, props and any kinds of unicycles. Riders are judged not only on skill, but also on how well they entertain and put on a show. There are Individual, Pair, and Group Freestyle events.

### 7A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- No safety gear is needed.
- Any number or type of unicycle is allowed.
- Be aware of advance registration requirements.
- Be aware of the time limits for your events.
- Be aware of judging criteria when creating an artistic routine.



## **7B Competitor Rules**

### **7B.1 Safety**

No safety gear is needed.

### **7B.2 Unicycles**

Any type and any number.

### **7B.3 Rider Identification**

No rider identification is required.

### **7B.4 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form within 15 minutes of the posting of event results. Protest is only possible against mistakes in calculation or other mistakes not connected to a judge's subjective score. Protest against judges' scores is not permissible. The Chief Judge must resolve all protests within 30 minutes of receipt of the written form.

### **7B.5 Deadline For Signing Up**

These events have a deadline for entry, which must be specified in the registration form. If not specified in the registration form, the deadline is one month before the official convention start date. A maximum of ten Individuals, ten Pairs routines, and two groups will be allowed to be added after this time to account for difficulties in travel planning or other valid reasons that are communicated about in advance. These will be added in the order of their request to the Chief Judge and Convention Director via email or fax. Participants who attempt to sign up less than 36 hours prior to the beginning of the specified competition will not be allowed to enter.

Changing pairs partners is allowed up to 24 hours prior to the actual competition as long as the category does not change. For Group Freestyle, it is recommended to sign up alternates for the routine. In the case of injury or illness, groups with alternates signed up may substitute riders up until the start of the routine. If a group does not

have alternates signed up, then they must get the permission of the Chief Judge to substitute riders and this is only allowed up to 24 hours prior to the start of that competition. If a group adds or subtracts riders so that they must change from Large Group to Small Group (or vice versa), this is allowed as long as it doesn't violate the per-country limitations for the competition and it is done at least 24 hours before the event. The Chief Judge must be notified of any changes or substitutions to be made.

## **7B.6 Competitions**

### **7B.6.1 Group Freestyle Restrictions**

Group Freestyle is divided in Large Groups and Small Groups Each rider may enter each competition (Small Group, Large Group) only once. For example: a rider can be in one small group routine and one large group routine but not two small group routines.

A rider may appear in a second Group Freestyle performance (Small Group, Large Group) with permission of the Chief Judge, to replace a rider due to illness, injury or other mishap.

#### **7B.6.1.1 Small Group**

Minimum of three riders, maximum of eight.

#### **7B.6.1.2 Large Group**

Minimum of nine riders, no maximum number of riders.

## **7B.7 Categories**

Artistic Freestyle competitions are organized either by age group (Age Group, Junior Expert, and Expert) or by category (Novice, Intermediate, and Expert) as determined by the host.

### **7B.7.1 Choosing Categories**

<b>Category Name</b>	<b>Level</b>
Novice	0-3
Intermediate	4-6
Expert	7-10

Categories are determined by skill level. The IUF Skill Levels are used as a guide to determine level of skill. Skill level testing is not required; these numbers are just used as a point of reference.

## *7 Freestyle: Artistic – Competitor Rules*

For Pairs Freestyle the skill levels of the two riders should be averaged to determine category placement.

Riders may enter the competition category they wish according to the approximate skill level of the skills planned for the routine. Riders who wish to enter a category that falls outside the guidelines must communicate their choice and reasons to the Chief Judge before the competition. The Chief Judge will review the choices to assure that riders enter categories that match their skills.

### **7B.7.2 Promoting Rider(s) to a Higher Category**

Because these categories are determined based on skill level and not age, it can be difficult to determine the correct category for any given routine. Therefore, there may be a need to promote routines to a higher category after they have been evaluated.

A routine is allowed to have a maximum of three successfully performed skills that are deemed to be higher than the allowed level for the category. Skills successfully performed is defined as performing the skill for a reasonable distance without falling, given the choreography of the routine. When this limit of three is exceeded, the routine is to be promoted to the next most difficult level. Clearly the skill levels are not an inclusive list of all the skills that may be performed in any given routine. Therefore, the approximate difficulty level of each skill performed in any routine must be evaluated to determine whether or not the skill is too difficult for the given category.

It is up to the discretion of the Chief Judge as to whether or not a routine is promoted to a higher category. The Chief Judge should take into account the opinions of the other judges when making this decision.

## **7B.8 Event Flow**

### **7B.8.1 Time Limits**

Artistic Freestyle competitions use the time limits outlined below.

### 7B.8.1.1 Time Limits For Age Groups

Competition	Age	Time Limit
Individual	0-14	2 minutes
	15+	3 minutes
	Jr. Expert	3 minutes
	Expert	4 minutes
Pair	0-14	2 minutes
	15+	3 minutes
	Jr. Expert	3 minutes
	Expert	4 minutes
Small Group	Jr. Expert	4 minutes
	Expert	5 minutes
Large Group	All	5 minutes

### 7B.8.1.2 Time Limits for Categories

Category Name	Time Limit
Novice	2 minutes
Intermediate	3 minutes
Expert	4 minutes

## 7B.8.2 Judging Method

### 7B.8.2.1 Judging Method: Individual

Riders' scores are divided into three parts called Technical, Performance, and Dismounts. Read the Artistic Freestyle Judging section to learn more.

### 7B.8.2.2 Judging Method: Pair

Same as Individual Freestyle. In Pairs, there is extra emphasis on teamwork; two person skills, etc. (See Judging Criteria for a full description.)

### 7B.8.2.3 Judging Method: Group

Same as Individual Freestyle, but with additional emphasis on teamwork and multiple person skills, such as formation riding. Extra consideration will be given to account for widely different group sizes, relative skill levels, and relative ages of riders. (See Judging Criteria for a full description.)

#### **7B.8.2.4 Music Preparation**

In Artistic Freestyle events, music is included in the judging and competitors should use it. Competitors must provide their music in a type that is supported, and has been announced by the Artistic Director. It is required to have at least one backup copy of all music in case of loss or damage. This backup copy must be provided in a format which is supported at the competition. All music must be clearly labeled with the competitor name(s), age group or category, event type (such as Pairs), and if needed, the track number. For recordable disks (CDs), competitors are also recommended to test their music on multiple players to make sure it will work at competition time.

#### **7B.8.3 Props and Decorations**

**Props** are all items which are used by the rider in his/her performance and require a technical handling by the rider (for example typical objects like clubs, ribbons, hoop, etc.). These items can be used to do a unicycling trick, like rope skipping with the unicycle. However, they can also be employed to show a non-unicycling skill which supports and enhances the choreography, like the elaborate use of a hat. Props have to be presented by the rider. It is not mandatory to include props in the performance. If none are used, the score will not be lower.

**Decoration:** In contrast to props, decoration is used to present the rider or clarify the theme of the performance. Decoration does not require a technical handling by the rider. For example other persons in costumes and background images. Decoration is no personal contribution of the rider and therefore effects of the Decorations should not be judged. On the contrary, Decorations can also be judged negatively if it distracts from the rider's performance. For Junior Expert and Expert categories at Unicon, it is forbidden to use decorations (including people) that are too large, which the competitor cannot carry and/or put on by oneself.

For Props and Decoration neither fire nor sharp objects (such as juggling knives) are allowed.

#### **7B.8.4 Riders Must Be Ready**

Riders who are not ready at their scheduled performance time may or may not be allowed to perform after the last competitor in their age group or category. The Chief Judge will remember to consider language barriers, and that riders may be engaged in convention work to slow them down. A rider may not perform before a different set of judges than those that judged the rest of their age group or category.

### **7B.9 Performance Set-Up**

Competitors are allowed a maximum of two minutes to set up their unicycles and props in the performing area. Competitors who take too long risk being disqualified. An

extension of the set-up time can be given only by the Chief Judge and must be requested in advance. Competitors must show a legitimate need when requesting more time, such as numerous props or complicated special effects.

### **7B.9.1 Start Of Performance**

The judging, the stopwatch, and the ‘performance’ all start at the same time. The Timer starts the watch at the beginning of the music, or at a signal from competitors, whichever comes first. The signal can be a nod, wave, bow, verbal cue (“Start!”) or any clearly understandable means. Any non-unicycling activities such as dancing, posing, acrobatics, etc., must be included within the time limit of the routine to be judged.

### **7B.9.2 End Of Performance**

The performance ends at a signal from the rider, such as a bow or “Thank you,” an obvious endpoint, or at the end of the time limit. Nothing that occurs after the time limit may affect judging scores.

An acoustic signal will indicate the end of the time limit. This acoustic signal can be a generated sound from a computer/device, a buzzer, or a whistle. This acoustic signal must be clearly audible to the competitor(s), judges, and officials. Any figures or performing that are done after the end of the time limit will not be judged. Performing past the time limit will reduce the rider’s score. All time limits are maximums. Riders need not fill the entire time, but a routine that is very short may suffer in points over a routine with more content. However, a routine that is boring, repetitive or ‘padded’ may lose points for being too long. The rider must decide what makes the best performance.

### **7B.9.3 Clean-Up**

In unicycling, a clean, dry riding surface is essential. After a performance, the riding area must be left the way it was before the performance. Riders and their helpers must clear all props, unicycles, and debris from the performing area within two minutes. The next rider may also be setting up during this time.

### **7B.9.4 Messy Performing Area**

Riders who are thinking of using messy props in their performances must carefully consider the above rule. Popping balloons, dirt or powder, confetti, water, pies, etc. may take longer than two minutes to remove. Special permission must be received from the Chief Judge or Artistic Director before any such props are used. Competitors who make messes they are unable to remove may be disqualified from the event.

## 7C Judges and Officials Rules

### 7C.1 Artistic Officials

**Artistic Director:** The head organizer and administrator of artistic events. The Artistic Director's job starts well before the convention, arranging equipment for the gyms (or performing areas) and recruiting the other artistic officials. With the Convention Host, the Artistic Director determines the operating systems, paperwork and methods to be used to run the events. With the Chief Judge, the Artistic Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule, and answers all questions not pertaining to rules and judging. The Artistic Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the artistic events, except for decisions on rules and results.

**Chief Judge:** Like the Referee, the Chief Judge should be a thoroughly experienced person who must above all be objective and favor neither local, nor outside riders. The Chief Judge must be thoroughly familiar with all of the artistic officials' jobs and all aspects of artistic rules. The Chief Judge oversees everything, deals with protests, and answers all rules and judging questions. The Chief Judge is responsible for seeing that all artistic officials are trained and ready, and that the artistic riding areas are correctly measured and marked on the floor. The Chief Judge is also responsible for the accuracy of all judging point tabulations and calculations.

**Timer:** Keeps the time for all performances, and makes acoustic signals at key points in performances.

**Judge:** Rates the performances. The various artistic categories require different judging qualities, and may use different judges. All judges must be completely impartial, and must understand the rules and judging criteria.

**Announcer:** Operates sound system with DJ, and announces all upcoming riders and results of competitions. May also provide color commentary between performances.

**DJ:** Operates sound system, plays all performance music, and keeps track of riders' music media and any special instructions.

### 7C.2 Training Officials

Competitions cannot be started until all key artistic officials have been trained and understand their tasks. For Artistic events, the Chief Judge is in charge. For certain artistic events, a minimum level of judging experience is required. See section 7C.4.

### **7C.3 Interruption Of Judging**

An interruption of judging can result from material damage, injury or sudden illness of a competitor, or interference with a competitor by a person or object. If this happens, the Chief Judge determines the amount of time left and whether any damage may be the fault of the competitor. Re-admittance into competition must happen within the regulatory competition time. If a routine is continued and the competitor was not at fault for the interruption, all devaluations coming forth from the interruption will be withdrawn.

### **7C.4 Freestyle Judging Panel**

At Unicon and continental championships there must be a minimum of five judges each of Technical and Performance for Age Group, Jr. Expert and Expert competitions (including Group). At Unicon a minimum of four Dismount judges are required for group routines. For smaller competitions there must be a minimum of three judges for Technical and Performance, and a minimum of two Dismount judges. There must be an equal number of Technical and Performance judges. All judges must attend a workshop provided as part of the convention schedule before the start of the Artistic Freestyle competitions. Exceptions to workshop attendance are granted by the Chief Judge if judging rules have not changed since the previous judging experience and the judge has high Accuracy Scores. Unless otherwise noted, judges at a Unicon must either speak English or have translation assistance for the specified language while judging. Judges at other unicycle conventions should speak the dominant language of that convention or have translation assistance.

Judges' names must be provided to the Chief Judge (via email, FAX, or postal mail) by at least one month prior to the start of the unicycle convention and include the number of Freestyle conventions where they have been a competitor, judge, or simply in the audience. See section 7C.4.8 for description of which teams/countries are required to provide judges. Judges must be at least 14 years of age at the start of the event. Judges are recommended to be a current Freestyle competitor, a former Freestyle competitor, an active coach of Freestyle routines, a proven judge at prior competitions, or an avid spectator who has observed many Freestyle routines.

Anything that happens in the course of the judging process (including, but not limited to, judge scores and discussions with the Chief Judge) is confidential and can not be discussed or shared.

#### **7C.4.1 Selecting Judges**

A person should not judge an event if he or she is:

- A parent, child or sibling of a rider competing in the event.



- An individual or team coach, manager, trainer, colleague who is member of the same club specified in the registration form, colleague's family etc. of a rider competing in the event.
- A sponsor, part of a sponsoring organization or connected to an organization sponsoring any riders in the group to be judged.
- A family member of another judge on the judging panel.

If the judging pool is too limited by the above criteria, restrictions can be eliminated starting from the bottom of the list and working upward as necessary only until enough judges are available.

#### **7C.4.2 Assignment Of Age Group and Category Judges**

Judges will be chosen from the list of judges as provided in section 7C.4.8. Judges who are competing in the event just before or just after the current category are strongly suggested to be eliminated from the list. Judges will also be eliminated from the list for the current category as described in section 7C.4.5. The final selection of judges will be chosen based on their accuracy scores from the remaining list.

#### **7C.4.3 Assignment Of Expert (And Junior Expert) Judges**

Assignments for Expert and Jr. Expert judges will be made by the Chief Judge using the most qualified of all judges available. Qualifications are determined in the following order of importance:

- Highest judging accuracy scores obtained while judging age group (age groups judges must have a minimum of five entrants) or other Jr. Expert and Expert events.
- Greatest amount of Jr. Expert and Expert judging experience.
- Greatest amount of international judging experience.
- Greatest number of Freestyle competition experienced (viewed, judged, or as a competitor).

Judges who are competing in the event just before or just after the current category are eliminated from the list. Judges will also be eliminated from the list for the current category as described in section 7C.4.1. Judges will also be eliminated from the list if they exhibit Judging weaknesses during their Age Group judging as described in Section 7C.4.5. At Unicons, if more than five judges each of Technical and Performance remain, judges who have not judged at a previous Unicon will be removed from the list. If there are still more than five each then the final list of judges for the category will be chosen by accuracy scores as defined in section 7C.4.7.

#### 7C.4.4 Judging Panel May Not Change

The individual members of the judging panel must remain the same for the entirety of an age groups or category; for example one judge may not be replaced by another except between age groups or categories. In the event of a medical or other emergency, this rule can be waived by the Chief Judge.

#### 7C.4.5 Rating Judge Performance

Judges are rated by comparing their scores to those of other judges at previous competitions. Characteristics of Judging Weaknesses

- **Excessive Ties:** A judge should be able to differentiate between competitors. Though tying is most definitely acceptable, excessive use of tying defeats the purpose of judging.
- **Group Bias:** If a judge places members of a certain group or nation significantly different from the other judges. This includes a judge placing members significantly higher or significantly lower (a judge may be harsher on his or her own group members) than the other judges.
- **Inconsistent Placing:** If a judge places a large number of riders significantly different from the average of the other judges.

#### 7C.4.6 Reinstating Judges

If a judge has been labeled as having a Judging Weakness, they may have a chance to be reinstated on the list by:

- Discuss with the Chief Judge the scores that were Tied, Biased, or Inconsistent.
- Practice judge on at least two categories with at least 4 competitors.

If the practice judging shows no further examples of Judging Weakness, they may be reinstated on approval by the Chief Judge and Artistic Director. If the Chief Judge and Artistic Director are the same person, then the next highest-ranking official must agree to the reinstatement.

#### 7C.4.7 Calculating Accuracy Scores

The Chief judge should decide to replace a judge if he/she shows signs of weakness. To find the right decision, the chief judge may use heuristics, statistical analytics, etc. as indicators.

### 7C.4.8 Nominating Freestyle Judges

Parties (Countries/Clubs) that participate at competitions must nominate judges in relation to the number of Artistic Freestyle participants they send (see table below). After registration finishes, the chief judge will send a request to all parties. The request contains the compiled number of minimum judges per party and a question to nominate the candidates. Judge nominations include the experience of the judges (such as previous competitions, how long he/she has been judging, age group/expert judging or other relevant qualifications such as educations).

Number of Participants per Party	Minimum Number of Judges per Party
<5	0
5-10	2
11-20	3
21-30	4
>30	5

### 7C.4.9 Not Providing Judges

At Competitions, parties that are unable to provide their required number of judges (either Group or Individual/Pairs) may have their competitors removed from that competition. Exceptions will be granted on a special basis with a letter to the Chief Judge, Artistic Director, and Convention Director. **Note:** A party that isn't able to nominate their minimum judges can ask a party that has more than the required number of minimum judges to nominate their additional judges as their own.

### 7C.4.10 Judges Workshop

Judges should have read the rules prior to the start of the workshop. The workshop will include a practice judging session. Each judge will be required to sign a statement indicating they have read the rules, attended the workshop, agree to follow the rules, and will accept being removed from the list of available judges if their judging accuracy scores show Judging Weaknesses.

## 7C.5 Scoring

To tabulate the scores in Artistic Freestyle events, each judge's scores in a category or age group are totaled and restated as a percentage of that judge's total points for that category or age group, i.e. the judge's relative preferences for each performer. Then the percentages from all of the judges are totaled together. This is done first in both Performance and Technical. Once a percentage total for each competitor has been calculated for both Performance and Technical, these percentages are combined together to see the final results.

### **7C.5.1 Removing Scores**

All of the judges scores must be kept. The Chief Judge has the power to remove scores only if they are deemed to be biased, inaccurate, or another extreme case.

### **7C.5.2 Ties**

In the case of a tie where more than one competitor has the same placing score after the above process, those riders will be ranked based on their placing scores for Technical. The scoring process must be repeated using only the Technical scores for the tied riders to determine this rank. If competitors' Technical ranking comes out equal, all competitors with the same score are awarded the same place.

## 7D Artistic Freestyle Judging

### 7D.1 Introduction

Judging for Individual, Pairs, and Group Freestyle is divided into three components, Technical, Performance, and Dismounts. They are weighted as follows:

Technical	45%
Performance	45%
Dismounts	10%

Qualified judges may judge one or more components (Technical, Performance, Dismounts) per competition category, except in the case of group freestyle. For each component, there are subcategories each of which **is always scored out of 10 points** (for the ease of judging). High scores are better. Scores such as 2.0, 2.2, or even 2.25 are encouraged to help differentiate between riders of similar ability. The subcategories for each component may be weighted differently as described below.

#### 7D.1.1 Pairs and Group Freestyle – Additional Judging Criteria

The judging criteria listed in the following sections applies to Individual, Pairs, and Group Freestyle. In many sections, there is additional judging criteria for Pairs and/or Group Freestyle that judges also need to consider.

### 7D.2 Technical Score

The Technical part of the judging is broken into three subcategories. These subcategories are weighted as follows:

Quantity of Unicycling Skills And Transitions	25%
Mastery And Quality of Execution	37.5%
Difficulty And Duration	37.5%

#### 7D.2.1 Quantity of Unicycling Skills and Transitions

**Quantity** is the number of unicycling skills and transitions successfully executed. Transitions, before and after the skill, should also be counted. If a dismount happens during transition but after a skill was successfully executed, only the completed skill is counted and the failed transition should not be counted. For example, if a dismount happens

during stand up gliding, only the transition from riding to stand up is counted. If a dismount happens after stand up gliding and during the transition from the stand up gliding to riding, the previous transition into stand up and the stand up gliding are counted.

Only ‘unicycling skills’ will be counted (see definition in chapter 1D.1). For example, if a rider is juggling while idling, idling is counted as a unicycling skill and juggling will affect the Interpretation: Props and other Performance scores. Performing many short skills with quick transitions can increase this score, but will decrease the score as related to the Duration score.

**Variety:** Different variations of the same type of skill are counted separately. Skills should be chosen to work with the style of the performance, but performing exactly the same skill multiple times will decrease this score.

Examples:

- ‘Drag seat in front’ and ‘drag seat in back’ are counted independently.
- The following variations of ‘stand up gliding one foot’ will be counted differently;
  - Arabesque (The free leg is extended behind the body above hip height - at least a 90 degree angle)
  - Knee hold (one hand supporting the knee of the free leg)
  - Y-character balance (holding a straightened leg up with one hand and using other hand to form a Y shape)
  - Catch-foot (the free leg being held in one or both hands)
  - Biellmann (the free leg grasped from behind and pulled overhead in the Biellmann position)
- Face up spins are different from normal upright spins
- Combinations of one-rotation spins/turns are different from continuous spins

**Originality:** In Artistic Freestyle, new skills are less important than in Flatland. However, skills with unique variations that are completely new or with new approaches will get more points. Originality is mainly judged in Performance (section 7D.3).

#### 7D.2.1.1 Pairs Freestyle:

Number of skills should be counted for each rider separately. If a rider is not riding a unicycle and performing non-unicycling skills while the other rider doing unicycling skills, only one skill for a rider is counted.

**Pairs Vs. Doubles:** ‘Doubles’ refers to two riders on one unicycle. In case of Doubles, the Quantity is counted as same as the skill by a single rider.

#### 7D.2.1.2 Group Freestyle:

Approximate number of skills may be counted for all members in total. The number of skills should be weighted by the number of unicycling riders in the group. If some riders are not on unicycles or are performing non-unicycling skills while the other riders doing unicycling skills, the count is reduced accordingly.

#### 7D.2.2 Mastery And Quality of Execution

**Mastery** is the amount of control shown by the rider(s) during their execution of the skills and transitions. The body form should demonstrate good control and Mastery of the unicycle. If a rider is showing good style during difficult skills, the Mastery score should be high. Mastery of the unicycling skills is also required to perform the “additional non-unicycling skills”, such as juggling, dancing, and acrobatics.

There are several viewpoints to check the Quality of Execution, such as Stability, Duration, Speed, Synchronization, and Fluidity of Transition. These viewpoints don't have to be evenly weighted, but required to check.

**Duration:** Holding a skill for a longer amount of time and distance also indicates a higher level of mastery and difficulty for that skill.

**Stability:** High scores should not be given if unintentional jerky body movement, or a wandering spin or pirouette is shown occasionally.

**Speed:** High score is given when the rider controls the speed (faster or slower) of turns, spins, and transitions excellently.

**Synchronization:** Being synchronized with the rhythm of the music and timing accuracy should be judged. High scores are awarded for a routine if timing of the skills is well planned and accurate.

**Fluidity of Transition:** High scores are given for transitions when the rider performs a skill straight into another skill quickly. Low scores are given for transitions if several revolutions, idles, hops (or other setup-type skill) need to be performed before performing the more difficult skill - unless it is obvious that these are used to increase the overall choreography and timing of the routine.

#### 7D.2.2.1 Pairs and Group Freestyle:

**Synchronization:** Timing-synchronization with each other should be judged in Pairs and Group routines. High scores awarded for a routine if timing of every skills are well planed and accurate. Even though riders do not do the same skill/movement at the same timing intentionally, timing accuracy of each movement can be measured as synchronization with rhythm of the music, in a manner similar to individual routines.

### 7D.2.3 Difficulty And Duration

The level of Difficulty is taken into account for successfully executed skills including transitions. High scores are awarded for a routine packed with a number of skills all with high difficulty. High scores should not be given if only one or two of the skills are of a high level. Generally:

- Backward skills are more difficult than the same type of Forward skills.
- ‘Seat against body’ is easier than ‘Seat not touching body’.
- Faster spins/turns with smaller diameter are more difficult than slower spins/turns with larger diameter.
- ‘Stand up with a hand touching the seat’ is easier than ‘stand up with neither hand touching the seat’.
- ‘Jump up from the pedals to the frame removing both feet simultaneously’ is more difficult than ‘Standup with one or both feet on the frame’.

Only ‘unicycling skills’ will be judged; non-unicycling skills only affect Performance scores. Dancing, juggling, and other non-unicycling skills can only affect the Performance score, and have no influence on this score. However, if a rider is juggling while idling, for example, the difficulty of idling does not carry the same difficulty as idling without juggling. The same applies for dancing and acrobatics.

**Duration:** Holding a skill for a longer amount of time and distance also indicates a higher level of mastery and difficulty for that skill.

#### 7D.2.3.1 Pairs Freestyle:

The Difficulty level of a multiple person act is determined by the overall level of difficulty displayed by the pair, not by the difficulty of feats presented by a single rider. If one rider’s skill level is a great deal higher than the other, judges must keep the Difficulty score somewhere between the levels of the two riders. Number of skills should be counted for each rider separately. If a rider is not riding a unicycle and performing non-unicycling skills while the other rider doing unicycling skills, only one skill for a rider is counted. A skill in which the two riders obviously support each other will score lower than the same skill performed separately. Judges must be able to distinguish between ‘support’ and ‘artistic contact.’ Riders who are merely holding hands may not be supporting each other, but if their arms are locked, they probably are.

**Note:** Some skills are more difficult with riders holding hands, such as one foot riding, side-by-side.

**Pairs Vs. Doubles:** ‘Doubles’ refers to two riders on one unicycle. In case of Doubles, the Quantity is counted as same as the skill by a single rider. Some Pairs performers use lots of doubles moves, with lifting, strength, and the associated difficulty. Other Pairs acts use no doubles moves at all. How to compare them? Remember that the skill level of both riders is being judged. If the ‘top’ rider does not display much unicycling skill when he or she rides, judges must keep that in mind, and rate their average difficulty



accordingly. If the top rider never rides, one can argue that this is not a Pairs act, and give a major points reduction. Doubles moves are difficult for both persons, but must be weighed carefully against non-doubles performances.

Duration can be increased if a rider pulls or pushes another rider with holding hands, but will decrease the score as related to Quantity.

#### 7D.2.3.2 Group Freestyle:

As in Pairs, judges must seek to find the average Level of Difficulty of what may be a widely varied group of riders. Top level skills done by only one rider cannot bring the Difficulty score up to top level. High scores should not be given if only one or two of the skills are of a high level even if done by all riders or with skills that are the same type but with minor variations. All riders in the routine must be used effectively. This means that if one or more riders are at a beginner level, they can still ride around in circles, carry banners, be carried by other riders, etc. Riders should not be left standing on the side.

**Small Group Vs. Large Group:** Some groups will be much smaller or larger than others, and judges must include this information in their decisions. Large groups may have a tendency toward formation riding and patterns, while smaller groups may focus more on difficult skills. With so many possibilities, judges must compare many different factors to get an adequate judgment. Large numbers alone should not earn a high difficulty score, and neither should a few difficult skills performed by a small number. The judges must consider the group's size as a part of the overall performance, including the advantages or limitations that size has on the types of skills being performed.

### 7D.3 Performance Score

The Performance part of the judging is broken into three subcategories. These subcategories are weighted as follows:

Presence/Execution	33.33...%
Composition/Choreography	33.33...%
Interpretation of the Music/Timing	33.33...%

Below you can find a definition of each subcategory as well criteria to be considered by the judges.

#### 7D.3.1 Presence/Execution

There are two parts to this section. Each part does not need to be evenly weighted, but judges are required to consider both parts.

**Presence:** involvement of the rider physically, emotionally and intellectually as they translate the intent of the music and choreography.

**Execution:** quality of movement and precision in delivery. This includes harmony of movement.

**Criteria:**

- Physical, emotional and intellectual presence
- Carriage
- Authenticity (individuality/personality)
- Clarity of movement
- Variety and contrast
- Projection

**7D.3.1.1 Pairs Freestyle:**

**Additional Criteria:**

- Unison and “oneness”
- Balance in performance between partners
- Spatial awareness between partners

**7D.3.1.2 Group Freestyle:**

**Additional Criteria:**

- Teamwork and cooperation
- Use of all riders effectively

**7D.3.2 Composition/Choreography**

An intentional, developed and/or original arrangement of all types of movements according to the principles of proportion, unity, space, pattern, structure and phrasing.

**Criteria:**

- Purpose (Movements, tricks, costume and music to match for a unified experienced)
- Harmony (Interaction between tricks and body movements)
- Utilization (Utilization of space and pattern usage for proper floor coverage)
- Dynamics
- Imaginativeness (Imaginative, originality and inventiveness of purpose, movement and design)

#### 7D.3.2.1 Pairs Freestyle:

##### Additional Criteria:

- Unity
- Shared responsibility in achieving purpose by both

#### 7D.3.2.2 Group Freestyle:

##### Additional Criteria:

- Uniform coverage of the performance area

#### 7D.3.3 Interpretation of the Music/Timing

The personal and creative *musical realization* of the rhythm, character and content of music to movement in the performance area.

##### Criteria:

- Continuity and musical representation (Effortless proper musical realization to artfully characterize the routine)
- Expression of the music's style, character and rhythm
- Use of *finesse* to reflect the nuances of the music
- Timing

**Musical realization** can occur in four different ways:

- Analog: Representing the highlights/cues in the music through movements
- Congruent: Representing every beat/tone/note in the music through movements
- Contrastive: Movement that is contrary to the music (fast movements to slow music or vice versa) or putting moves on the off-beat
- Autonomy: Movement and music are independent. Music and movements don't need to match, yet can. This offers the artist the most freedom in his creative process

**Finesse** is the refined, artful manipulation of nuances by the rider(s). Nuances are the personal artistic ways of bringing variations to the intensity, tempo, and dynamics of the music made by the composer and/or musicians.

#### 7D.3.3.1 Pairs Freestyle:

##### Additional Criteria:

- Relationship between the partners reflecting the character of the music

## 7D.4 Dismount Score

The Dismount Score is calculated based on the number of major and minor falls as outlined below. Judges need to be able to differentiate between a planned dismount and an unplanned dismount.

**Major** dismounts are when the unicycle falls and/or a hand or any body part other than the rider's foot or feet touch the floor. Major dismounts are also when the choreography of a rider's routine is clearly affected.

**Minor** dismounts are when the unicycle does not fall, only the rider's foot or feet touch down and the choreography of a rider's routine is not affected. A minor dismount may also be counted when Judges cannot differentiate between a planned dismount and an unplanned dismount.

**Exception:** Dismounts that occur while the rider is performing a seat drag skill have to be evaluated somewhat differently since the unicycle is already on the ground. For these dismounts, the judges should use the current above language regarding minor and major dismounts but disregard the parts talking about the unicycle. For example, if a rider is performing seat drag in back and steps off the unicycle with only their feet touching the ground, it would be considered a minor dismount unless the choreography of the routine is plainly affected.

### Individual and Pairs Freestyle Dismount Score Calculation:

$$\text{Dismount Score} = 10 - \text{number of major dismounts} - 0.5 \cdot \text{number of minor dismounts}$$

#### 7D.4.0.1 Group Freestyle:

At Unicon a minimum of four dismount judges must be appointed by the Chief Judge to count falls for group routines. At smaller competitions a minimum of two dismount judges should be appointed by the Chief Judge to count falls for group routines. These judges should be chosen to fairly represent the different groups present (e.g. four judges from four different countries). Neither Performance nor Technical judges should count falls for group freestyle. Each dismount judge should count all of the major and minor dismounts of a group, not only dismounts in one part of the floor. The counts from each judge should be averaged to create the dismount score for a group.

**Group Freestyle Dismount Score Calculation:** The number of dismounts should be weighted by the number of riders in the group. The following formula is used:

$$\text{Mistake Score} = 1.0 \cdot \text{number of major dismounts} + 0.5 \cdot \text{number of minor dismounts}$$

$$\text{Final Dismount Score} = 10 - \frac{\text{mistake score}}{\sqrt{\text{number of riders}}}$$

The Final Dismount Score cannot be lower than 0.

## 7E Event Organizer Rules

### 7E.1 Venue

Traditionally a gymnasium is used. Artistic competitions are also possible in an auditorium, if the stage is large enough. If this is done, a gym must also be available for practice, and possibly for group competition. There must also be enough room for judges and spectators. Seating must be provided for spectators, and a practice area must be provided for riders. Ideally, this practice area would be in a separate gym. The primary practice area cannot be outdoors, as wet or extreme weather would prevent riders from warming up and exchanging skills. If necessary, the practice area can be behind a curtain in the competition gym, or behind the spectator seating. Neither of these solutions is as desirable, due to the distraction that is unavoidably caused by riders using these areas.

The gym or riding surface must be marked with the boundaries of all riding areas for events in which they are required. In some facilities black tires, metal pedals, untaped wooden hockey sticks, etc. might not be allowed. The host must make sure the participants are informed of this in advance. All performing and practice areas must be in well-lit places that are protected from the weather, or have fallback locations in case the weather is bad.

It is very important that a good quality public address system be available for announcements, and to play competition music. At least two music-playing devices must be provided (one as a backup or test machine). These should be compatible with all the media types specified for the various events to be held there.

#### 7E.1.1 Size Of Performing Areas

The minimum size for an Artistic Freestyle event must be 28 x 15 meters. Hosts must publicize the dimensions of the available performing area as far in advance of the competition as possible, and organizers of international championships at least three months prior to the event.

### 7E.2 Officials

The host must designate the following officials for Artistic Freestyle:

- Artistic Director
- Chief Judge

## 7E.3 Communication

### 7E.3.1 Announcing Of Results

At Unicon and Continental Championships, final results will be announced at the awards ceremony. The protest period begins at the conclusion of the awards ceremony.

At other events, hosts can choose to announce results and the awards ceremony or continuously announce and/or post them for public view. If this second option is chosen, Results Sheets will be posted after each age category of an event. The protest period begins at this point.

Results Sheets show a summary of the overall results for each category. The summary includes the percentage each competitor received out of a total 100% (all competitors together) for Performance, Technical, and Overall, along with the number of major and minor falls from the Dismount category. Judge scores will never be shared. A sample Result Sheet can be found here.

## 7E.4 Judges Workshop

The hosts of the convention must provide for a judge's workshop at least 24 hours prior to the start of the Artistic Freestyle competition. A minimum of 2 hours must be set aside, in a classroom or similar environment. If possible, it is strongly recommended to have more than one workshop to accommodate schedules. Variations on this can be approved by the Chief Judge. Workshop schedule(s) must be announced to all judges at least three weeks prior to the start of the competition.

## 7E.5 Age Groups and Categories

Age groups and categories may be different for different types of events. The minimum allowable age groups and categories are listed for each event. Convention hosts are free to add more age groups but additional categories can only be added when agreed upon by the Artistic Director, Chief Judge, and Event Host. Categories may not be added or removed at a Unicon without approval by the IUF Board. Age group is determined by the rider's age on the first day of the convention. Junior Expert is open to all riders 0-14. Expert is open to riders of any age, including 0-14. Riders must state the category in which they are entering for each Freestyle event in which they participate.

**Example:** Riders who enter Individual Freestyle as Experts can enter Pairs in another category if they wish. Riders are divided into male and female in Individual Freestyle, but not in Pairs or Group.

### **7E.5.1 Minimum Age Groups: Individual**

Unicon and Continental Championships: 0-14, 15-UP, Jr. Expert, Expert.

Other competitions: 0-14, 15-UP, Expert.

The decision to enter as Expert or Jr. Expert (if used) is optional, but must be stated in advance.

### **7E.5.2 Minimum Age Groups: Pair**

Unicon and Continental Championships: 0-14, 15-UP, Jr. Expert, Expert.

Other competitions: Age Group (all ages), Expert.

Each rider may enter only once. The age of the older rider determines the age group for the pair. The decision to enter as Expert or Jr. Expert (if used) is optional, but must be stated in advance.

### **7E.5.3 Minimum Age Groups: Group**

Small Group: 0-14, 15+ Large Group: none.

## **7E.6 Categories for Smaller Competitions**

At competitions where the number of Artistic Freestyle competitors is low, the Event Host may choose to only offer categories and no age groups. This decision would be made to encourage a competition that is fair and engaging for both spectators and competitors. See 7B.7.1 for a description of recommended categories.

## **7E.7 Pre-Event Practice Time**

In order to give fair practice time in the Freestyle competition venue to the high level competitors, thirty minutes for practice must be reserved immediately before each Jr. Expert and Expert competition. During each thirty minute warm-up period, only the competitors for that event are allowed to be on the competition floor.

Each group that is competing also must be given time to rehearse on the competition floor. The Artistic Director is responsible for publishing a rehearsal schedule at least two weeks before the competition day. The amount of time allotted to each group is to be determined by the Artistic Director, however, each group must be given the same amount of rehearsal time and it cannot be less than fifteen minutes.

## 7E.8 Order Of Performance

Performance order for Jr. Expert and Expert in Pairs/Individual/Group Freestyle are defined by an open drawing without a computer. The drawing/selection should be done publicly and transparently, at a time that is announced ahead of time so people can witness it. The method to randomly determine performance order for age groups is completely up to the Artistic Director.

### 7E.8.1 Media Types

The Artistic Director is responsible for announcing what media types will be supported, and making sure the necessary equipment is provided.

### 7E.8.2 Music Volume

Volume level is controlled by the DJ, at instructions from the Chief Judge. The base volume for Freestyle music should be loud enough to sound clear, and be heard by all. Some competitors' music may start with especially loud or quiet sections, and the DJ should be advised of these so volume levels do not get compensated in the wrong direction. Some competitors may request that their music be played at lower levels. These requests can be made directly to the DJ. Requests for higher volumes must be approved by the Chief Judge, who has the option of passing this responsibility to the DJ.

### 7E.8.3 Special Music Instructions

Some competitors may have special music instructions, such as stopping or starting the music at a visual cue, changing volume level during the performance, etc. The DJ is not responsible for errors carrying out these instructions. For best results, the competitor should supply a person to coach the DJ during the performance, so there are no mistakes. If the DJ receives instructions that sound unusual, the Chief Judge should be consulted for approval.

## 7E.9 Limiting Competitors

### 7E.9.1 Maximum Number of Competitors for Jr. Expert and Expert: Individual

**Non-Unicon:** Organizers of non-Unicon events can choose to limit the number of competitors using the guidelines below, come up with their own limit guidelines, or have no limit.

**Unicon:** Each country can submit a maximum of three individuals in each category to compete at Unicon in the Individual Freestyle events (three in Jr. Expert Male, three



in Jr. Expert Female, three in Expert Male, three in Expert Female). If a country has placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in Individual Freestyle at the previous Unicon, they can submit one additional competitor for each placing in that category. For example, if Country-A wins first place in Expert Male at the previous Unicon, they may submit up to four individuals for Expert Male at the current Unicon. If Country-B wins second and third place in Jr. Expert Female at the previous Unicon, they may submit up to five individuals in Jr. Expert Female at the current Unicon.

### **7E.9.2 Method for Limiting the Competitors at Unicon: Individual**

A country that has more interested individuals than allowed should select individuals by their own way. Any type of competition using the IUF judging methods to determine their competitors is recommended. If a country is unable to hold a competition, a country can choose individuals by their own rating method. For example, if a country has placed 1st, 2nd or 3rd in Individual Freestyle at the previous Unicon, it can give these individuals a higher rating, because they brought additional number of individuals to a country. If a country did not place in the top three, it can give only the highest placing individual a higher rating. It is strongly recommended to complete the selection at least three months prior to the start of the Unicon. If a country cannot select by then, the method and schedule of the selection must be communicated to the Chief Judge and Artistic Director at least three months prior to the start of the Unicon.

### **7E.9.3 Maximum Number of Competitors for Jr. Expert and Expert: Pair**

**Non-Unicon:** Organizers of non-Unicon events can choose to limit the number of competitors using the guidelines below, come up with their own limit guidelines, or have no limit.

**Unicon:** Each country can submit a maximum of three pairs in each category to compete at Unicon in the Pairs Freestyle events (three in Jr Expert Pairs, three in Expert Pairs). If a country has placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in Pairs Freestyle at the previous Unicon, they can submit one additional competitor for each placing in that category. For example, if Country-A wins first place in Expert Pairs at the previous Unicon, they may submit up to four Pairs for Expert Pairs at the current Unicon. If Country-B wins second and third place in Jr Expert Pairs at the previous Unicon, they may submit up to five pairs in Jr Expert Pairs at the current Unicon. If a pairs team is submitted consisting of members from two countries, that team must choose one of their two countries to represent.

### **7E.9.4 Method for Limiting the Competitors at Unicon: Pair**

A country that has more interested pairs than allowed should select pairs by their own way. Any type of competition using the IUF judging methods to determine their competitors is recommended. If a country is unable to hold a competition, a country can choose pairs by their own rating method. For example, if a country has placed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in Pairs Freestyle at the previous Unicon, it can give these pairs a higher rating if

BOTH partners from the previous Unicon still be pairs, because they brought additional number of pairs to a country. If a country did not place in the top three, it can give only the highest placing pairs a higher rating. It is strongly recommended to complete the selection at least three months prior to the start of the Unicon. If a country cannot select by then, the method and schedule of the selection must be communicated to the Chief Judge and Artistic Director at least three months prior to the start of the Unicon.

#### **7E.9.5 Maximum Number of Competitors for Jr. Expert and Expert: Group**

**Non-Unicon:** Organizers of non-Unicon events can choose to limit the number of competitors using the guidelines below, come up with their own limit guidelines, or have no limit.

**Unicon:** Each country can submit a maximum of three groups to compete at Unicon in each of the following categories: Expert Small Group, Jr. Expert Small Group, Expert Large Group, and Jr. Expert Large Group.

#### **7E.9.6 Method for Limiting the Competitors at Unicon**

A country that has more interested groups than allowed should select group by their own way. Any type of competition using the IUF judging methods to determine their groups is recommended. If a country is unable to hold a competition, a country can choose groups by their own rating method. It is strongly recommended to complete the selection at least three months prior to the start of the Unicon. If a country cannot select by then, the method and schedule of the selection must be communicated to the Chief Judge and Artistic Director at least three months prior to the start of the Unicon.

## 7F Judging Grids

### 7F.1 Technical Judging Grid

Range of Scores	Quantity of Unicycling Skills and Transitions (0-10)	Mastery and Quality of Execution (0-10)	Difficulty and Duration (0-10)	Range of Scores
10.00-9.00 <i>Outstanding</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses allotted time to perform an optimal number of skills</li> <li>impressive originality and variety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>looks effortless</li> <li>no loss of control in the entire routine</li> <li>riding looks balanced and controlled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all riders perform very difficult skills</li> <li>all skills have long duration</li> </ul>	
8.99-7.00 <i>Good</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uses time fairly effectively to show a number of skills</li> <li>good originality and variety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>riding looks effortless most of the time</li> <li>minimal loss of control</li> <li>riding looks balanced and controlled most of the time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>many skills at high difficulty</li> <li>many skills have long duration</li> </ul>	
6.99-4.00 <i>Average</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>shows a good amount of skills but could have used time more effectively</li> <li>okay originality and variety of skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>riding sometimes looks effortless</li> <li>some loss of control</li> <li>riding looks balanced and controlled some of the time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>averaged difficulty of skills performed by all riders is average</li> <li>skills vary in duration</li> </ul>	
3.99-1.00 <i>Poor</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lower number of skills</li> <li>lacks originality and/or variety of skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>riding often looks challenging</li> <li>riding is often out of control</li> <li>riding often looks unbalanced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>low difficulty when averaged for whole routine</li> <li>many skills have short duration</li> </ul>	
0.99-0.00 <i>Extremely Poor</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>few to no unicycling skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>falling looks imminent</li> <li>riding constantly is out of control</li> <li>riding constantly looks unbalanced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>all novice skills</li> </ul>	

## 7F.2 Performance Judging Grid: Execution/Presence

Range of Scores	Presence	Carriage	Authenticity	Clarity	Variety	Projection	
9.00-10.00 <i>Outstanding</i>	Spellbinding presence	Refined line of body and limbs	Superb authenticity, rider is completely one with their character	Precise execution of body movements in a way that fit the overall routine	Excellent creativity with dispositions and expressions to convey overall routine	Exceptional projection, audience members feel engaged in the performance	
8.00-8.99 <i>Very Good</i>	Very good emotional, intellectual, and physical involvement	Very good carriage and lines	Very good authenticity	Almost all movements are precise and intentional	Rider uses a variety of dispositions and expressions in a way that engages the audience	Strong projection	
7.00-7.99 <i>Good</i>	Good engagement	Good carriage/lines	Good authenticity			Projection most of the time	
6.00-6.99 <i>Above Average</i>	Above average engagement	Above average line of body and limbs and good carriage	Above average authenticity, the rider is in character for the majority of the routine			Able to project about 75% of time	
5.00-5.99 <i>Average</i>	Average involvement or involvement in one or two ways	Average carriage/lines with some breaks	Average authenticity, there are moments when the rider is out of character	Average clarity, some movements look precise while others look unintentional	Average level of creativity with disposition and expression	Projection skills vary throughout routine	
4.00-4.99 <i>Fair</i>		Reasonable line of body and limbs				Projection only about 50% of time	
3.00-3.99 <i>Weak</i>	Occasional presence shown, eyes often downcast	Variable line of body and limbs/carriage/extensions	The rider is occasionally in character			Some variety with expression and disposition but rider often looks the same throughout the routine	Occasional projection
2.00-2.99 <i>Poor</i>		Poor line of body and limbs/carriage/extensions				Very poor clarity, few to no moves look intentional	Limited projection skills, cautious
1.00-1.99 <i>Very Poor</i>	Very poor presence, rider shrinks from the performance	Very poor line of body and limbs/carriage/extensions	Very poor authenticity, the rider is almost never in character	Movements don't look intentional at all	Little variety with disposition and expression to fit the routine	Very limited projection skills	
0.00-0.99 <i>Extremely Poor</i>	No presence at all	Extremely poor line of body and limbs/carriage/extensions	Extremely poor authenticity, the rider is never in character			The expression or disposition remains the same the whole time	Projection skills lacking, labored

## 7F.3 Performance Judging Grid: Choreography/Composition

Range of Scores	Purpose	Harmony	Utilization	Dynamics	Imaginativeness
9.00-10.00 <i>Outstanding</i>	Memorable moments distributed evenly throughout the routine to create a unified piece	Choreography gives the feeling of a completely unified dance, all parts of the performance create a balanced routine	Rider does an excellent job of using the whole space with movements that flow in various directions and patterns	Change of tempo incorporated seamlessly	Completely imaginative concept that creates a routine unlike something that has been done before
8.00-8.99 <i>Very Good</i>	Variety of innovative moves that develop concept	Choreography gives the feeling of a mostly unified dance	Excellent use of space	Change of tempo incorporated with ease	Great creativity in the creation of the routine
7.00-7.99 <i>Good</i>	Interesting moves derived from concept		Good use of space	Unity of rider(s) in use of tempo	
6.00-6.99 <i>Above Average</i>	Some interesting creative moves that use rhythm(s) effectively	Interesting composition that creates a routine that feels unified most of the time	Above average use of space	Above average variation of tempo	Above average amount of creativity and imagination used when creating routine
5.00-5.99 <i>Average</i>	Variable moves often related to concept		Average use of performance space, limited variety of patterns/directions of riding	Variable changes in tempo	Average amount of creativity and imagination used when creating routine
4.00-4.99 <i>Fair</i>	Routine correspondents well with concept	Choreography gives the feeling of a halfway unified dance	Elements generally well distributed but sometimes too much emphasis to one part of the performance space		Few changes in tempo
3.00-3.99 <i>Weak</i>	Some isolated groups of moves that fit concept				
2.00-2.99 <i>Poor</i>	Some moves do not appear to fit concept	Placement of moves lacks coherence	Poor variety of placement of moves in the performance space	Tempo does not change throughout routine	A small amount of creativity and imagination was used to create this routine
1.00-1.99 <i>Very Poor</i>	Many moves do not appear to fit concept				
0.00-0.99 <i>Extremely Poor</i>	Most to none moves do not appear to fit concept	Choreography does not give the feeling of a unified dance at all			No creativity at all, similar routines have been done many times before

## 7F.4 Performance Judging Grid: Music and Timing

Range of Scores	Continuity & Musical Realization	Expression	Finesse	Timing
9.00-10.00 <i>Outstanding</i>	Proper type of musical realization is used the entire routine with effortless continuity	Rider/music/nuances as one motivation from the “heart”	Rider superbly and expertly uses the nuances of the music to reflect the overall concept of the routine	The rider expertly uses their movements to create meaningful moments which, when put all together, produce a cohesive, well-timed routine
8.00-8.99 <i>Very Good</i>				
7.00-7.99 <i>Good</i>	Above average use of the proper musical realization for the majority of the routine	Rider/music/nuances work together to create one fluid routine for the majority of the time	Rider uses the nuances of the music for the majority of the routine but misses some key moments in the music	The rider creates a bond between the routine and the music that is apparent for the majority of the routine
6.00-6.99 <i>Above Average</i>				
5.00-5.99 <i>Average</i>				
4.00-4.99 <i>Fair</i>				
3.00-3.99 <i>Weak</i>	Rider uses the proper musical realization for some of the routine, music seems like background instead of inspiration	The routine has some cohesion but the music/nuances/rider are not fully integrated	Rider rarely uses the music as inspiration and does not utilize the nuances presented in the music to better the routine	The rider matches the timing of the music sometimes but often seems unconnected to the music during the routine
2.00-2.99 <i>Poor</i>				
1.00-1.99 <i>Very Poor</i>				
0.00-0.99 <i>Extremely Poor</i>	Rider never uses the proper type of musical realization, the routine could be done without any music and it would have looked the same	The routine seems disjointed and the music/nuances/rider seem completely disconnected	Rider never looks deeper into the music to utilize the nuances, routine has a monotone feeling	Movements seem unplanned and are placed in a way that leads to a lack of timing whatsoever

## **Part 8**

# **Freestyle: Standard Skill**

# Contents

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8 Freestyle: Standard Skill

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## 8A Overview

### 8A.1 Definition

In Standard Skill, riders demonstrate pure skill and mastery on a standard unicycle, by performing up to 18 skills they have preselected. Standard Skill judging is based on the point value of the skills and quality of their execution, not the ‘show.’

Group Standard Skill is similar to Individual Standard Skill, but with four person teams (comprised of males and/or females), on standard unicycles only. Rules are published separately. This event is held at the discretion of the convention host.

### 8A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- No safety gear is needed.
- Only a single standard unicycle may be used.
- A judging sheet listing the skills you will perform must be turned in by the deadline.
- Riders need to be aware of the proper use of the floor markings in performing line, circle, and figure-eight skills.

## **8B Competitor Rules**

### **8B.1 Safety**

No safety gear is needed.

### **8B.2 Unicycles**

One standard unicycle only (see definition). No brakes or handlebars. There are no limitations on wheel or crank arm size.

### **8B.3 Rider Identification**

No rider identification is required.

### **8B.4 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form within 15 minutes of the posting of event results. Protest is only possible against mistakes in calculation or other mistakes not connected to a judge's subjective score. The Chief Judge must resolve all protests within 30 minutes of receipt of the written form.

### **8B.5 The Skills List**

#### **8B.5.1 Skill Selection**

Before competing in Standard Skill, each rider must fill out and turn in a judging sheet listing his or her routine. This list includes the number, name, and point value of each figure to be performed in the routine, in the order in which they will be ridden.

Only skills found in the IUF Standard Skill List may be used. The proper methods for performing these skills are found in the 'Descriptions' section of this list. If illustrations of figures disagree with their descriptions, the descriptions apply.

The maximum number of figures allowed is 18. Of those 18 figures, no more than 12 may be other than a riding skill. Skills with numbers 101 and higher are limited to a

maximum of 12. If a rider only chooses 12 skills for the whole routine, it is allowed for all of these to be non-riding skills.

**Note:** Each figure number may appear only once on the judging sheet. This means that, for example, if a rider uses figure 15 b, he or she may not use 15 a, c, d, e, f, g, or h.

### **8B.5.2 Skill Order**

The 18 figures must be performed in the exact same order as they appear on the judging sheet. Figures left out according to their order on the judging sheet will be devaluated 100%. This devaluation remains, even if the figure is performed later in the routine.

**Example:** The skills on a judging sheet are: wheel walk, one-foot, idle, riding backwards. The rider does the wheel walk, skips the one-foot and idle, then performs the riding backwards, followed by the one-foot and the idle. The technical judge will mark both the 1-ft and idle with a 100% devaluation.

### **8B.5.3 Filling Out Judging Sheet**

The completed judging sheet must be sent in before the deadline date set by competition organizers. When filling out the sheet, each figure name must be written out exactly as it appears on the Standard Skill List, with no further abbreviations. Figure numbers, letters, and point values must be included, and the total Difficulty score (total points for all figures in the routine) must be filled in. The judges have to check the judging sheets and, if possible in contact with the competitor, correct any mistakes. Any disadvantage resulting from filling out a judging sheet incorrectly will be at the competitor's expense, and will not be valid grounds for protest. Judging sheets, once checked and approved for competition, cannot be changed.

## **8B.6 Event Flow**

### **8B.6.1 Time Limits**

Three minutes (all ages).

### **8B.6.2 Judging Method**

Riders are judged only on the quality of execution of the skills they have chosen to perform. Each figure has a predetermined point value. Judges deduct points for mistakes, such as dismounts, poor form, performing figures out of order, etc.

### **8B.6.3 Music**

In Standard Skill music is not judged. But background music will be provided during all Standard Skill routines, or competitors may provide their own. Competitors may also, at their request, have no music played.

### **8B.6.4 Costume and Props**

Clothing has no influence on the score. Riders are encouraged to dress in the uniform of their national teams or clubs, or in clothing that represents their teams, groups or countries. No props.

### **8B.6.5 Riders Must Be Ready**

Riders who are not ready at their scheduled performance time may or may not be allowed to perform after the last competitor in their age group or category. The Chief Judge will remember to consider language barriers, and that riders may be engaged in convention work to slow them down.

### **8B.6.6 Rider's No-Signal Option**

If a rider provides their own music and wants acoustic signals, they must indicate this when they sign up with the Rider Liaison. If a rider does not provide their own music, acoustic signals will automatically be used unless the rider requests "No acoustic signals" when signing up with the Rider Liaison. If no acoustic signals, there will not be a 'Start' signal or the 1-minute and 2-minute signals. In all situations, the Timer will still keep the time, and if the rider exceeds the time limit, the Timer will make the 'double acoustic signal' to indicate the rider has run overtime.

### **8B.6.7 Start Of Performance**

The judging begins when the timer blows a one second whistle signifying the beginning of the three minute routine or when a predetermined piece of music begins; the stopwatch will begin timing immediately following the one second acoustic signal or music. The end of each minute will be indicated by acoustic signals. This may be made optional as described in section 8B.6.6. A final one-second acoustic signal will signify the completion of the three-minute allotment.

### **8B.6.8 Body Form**

Unless otherwise noted, each figure must be performed with riders sitting up straight with their arms stretched and horizontal. Hands must be flat with palms down and

fingers together. Arms do not have to be straight out to the sides. As long as arms are outstretched and horizontal, they may point in any direction.

### 8B.6.9 Dismounts

All dismounts must be controlled, including the dismount at the end of the routine. A controlled (intentional) dismount is where the rider comes to a stop and steps off the unicycle. Dismounts executed otherwise will be considered unintentional. A dismount occurs any time a rider touches the floor, except in skills where the rider is required to touch the floor, or when a foot on a pedal touches the floor. The rules demand that the rider dismounts in a sportsmanlike manner at the end of the routine. Failure to do so will result in a wave for insecure exit.

### 8B.6.10 Assisting Riders

At international events it is forbidden for a rider to get verbal assistance or helping gestures from a person outside the riding area, since this is interference with the rider by an outside person. At international events it is forbidden for a rider to use any props (including people) during the 3-minute routine. Any competitor caught getting assistance (verbal or nonverbal) or using props may be disqualified from the competition. Also, a rider may not look at the list of skills while performing the routine. This includes skills written on the competitor's hand, a piece of paper or elsewhere. Each occurrence of a competitor looking at a skills list will result in a wave.

### 8B.6.11 Line Figure

Lines, circles and figure eights may be ridden in any direction. Line figures start outside the large (8 m) circle, cross the center circle, and continue outside the large circle. The rider must be in position for the figure before the hub crosses over the outside edge of the line. For seat drag figures where the seat is forward of the riding direction, the rider must be in position before the seat crosses the outside edge of the line. The line should be straight. Circles and figure eights can be started at any point, as long as the rider completes the figure by crossing over the starting point.

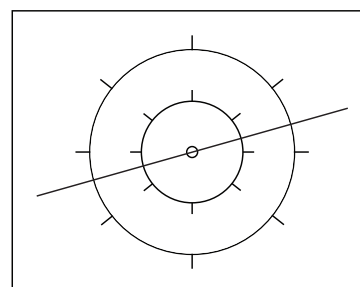


Figure 8B.1: Line Figure

### 8B.6.12 Circle Figure

Circle figures are ridden in the area between the 4 m and 8 m circle lines. If the rider crosses the 4 m line while performing the figure, the circle must be restarted from the point where the rider re-crosses to the outside of the

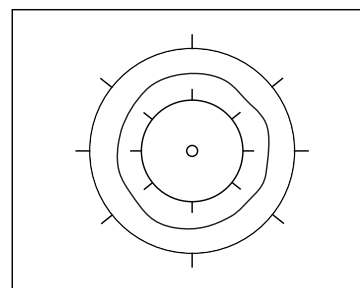


Figure 8B.2: Circle Figure

4 m circle. Crossing the 8 m line does not invalidate the figure. Circle figures should be as round as possible.

### 8B.6.13 Figure Eight

The two circles making up the 8 should be the same size, and the orientation of the 8 can be in any direction. The rider must pass outside the 8 m circle on each end of the 8, and cross the center circle at the middle. The two halves of the figure 8 must be circular, with diameters of at least 4 m.

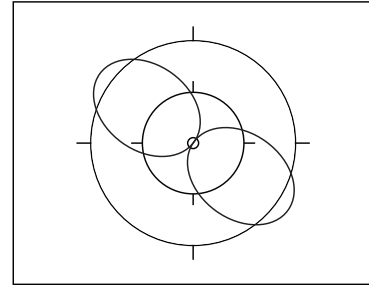


Figure 8B.3: Figure Eight

### 8B.6.14 Mounts, Transitions, Axis, Single And Counted Short Skills

These are all collectively called “non-riding skills”. May be performed anywhere in the riding area unless stated differently in the description.

### 8B.6.15 End Of Performance

In Standard Skill, if the rider is in mid-figure, only the part of that figure that was executed before the time ended will be counted (see section 8C.7.3). If the figure was less than 50% complete, a 100% devaluation will be given. If between 50% and 100% was completed, a 50% devaluation will be given. Any figures that have not been performed receive 100% devaluations.

## 8C Judges and Officials Rules

### 8C.1 Standard Skill Officials

**Artistic Director:** The head organizer and administrator of artistic events. The Artistic Director's job starts well before the convention, arranging equipment for the gyms (or performing areas) and recruiting the other artistic officials. With the Convention Host, the Artistic Director determines the operating systems, paperwork and methods to be used to run the events. With the Chief Judge, the Artistic Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule, and answers all questions not pertaining to rules and judging. The Artistic Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the artistic events, except for decisions on rules and results.

**Chief Judge:** Like the Referee, the Chief Judge should be a thoroughly experienced person who must above all be objective and favor neither local, nor outside riders. The Chief Judge must be thoroughly familiar with all of the artistic officials' jobs and all aspects of artistic rules. The Chief Judge oversees everything, deals with protests, and answers all rules and judging questions. The Chief Judge is responsible for seeing that all artistic officials are trained and ready, and that the artistic riding areas are correctly measured and marked on the floor. The Chief Judge is also responsible for the accuracy of all judging point tabulations and calculations.

### 8C.2 Training Officials

As the rules state, competitions cannot be started until all key artistic officials have been trained and understand their tasks. For Artistic events, the Chief Judge is in charge. For certain artistic events, a minimum level of judging experience is required. See section 7C.4.

### 8C.3 Interruption Of Judging

An interruption of judging can result from material damage, injury or sudden illness of a competitor, or interference with a competitor by a person or object. If this happens, the Chief Judge determines the amount of time left and whether any damage may be the fault of the competitor. Re-admittance into competition must happen within the regulatory competition time. If a routine is continued and the competitor was not at fault for the interruption, all devaluations coming forth from the interruption will be withdrawn.



## 8C.4 Competitor and Judging Forms

If available to the organizers, a computer database should be used to generate forms for both the competitor and the judges, and then be used to calculate the scores. Either the Writing Judge Form or the traditional Standard Skill Form is required for judging. The other forms are suggested to help both the competitors and judges. Suggested forms are:

- **Competitor Form:** Skill Order, Figure number and letter, Description, Score, and Skill Definition.
- **Standard Skill Form:** Skill Order, Figure number and letter, Description, Score, and areas to mark 50/100% technical devaluations and the / + 0 execution devaluations. An area at the bottom should be included to write in the names of the three judges. An area at the bottom should also be included to help in manual scoring of the routines.
- **Writing Judge Form:** Skill Order, Figure number and letter, Description, Score, and areas to mark 50/100% technical devaluations and the / + 0 execution devaluations. An area at the bottom should be included to write in the names of the three judges.
- **Difficulty Judge Form:** Skill Order, Figure number and letter, Description, Score, Skill Definition, and area to mark 50/100% technical devaluations. The addition of the Skill Definition can help the judge if there is clarification needed for the correct execution of the skill.
- **Execution Judge Form:** Skill Order, Figure number and letter, Description, Score, and area to mark the / + 0 execution devaluations.

All three judging forms should have gray shading to indicate the relative speed of the skills. No shading would indicate a slower skill (typically all riding skills), a light gray indicates skills that are quicker than the riding skills (most of the counted short skills), and a dark gray indicates skills that are very quick. This will help the judges estimate how quickly they must watch for new skills.

## 8C.5 Judging Panel

There will be 1 Chief Judge, 2 Difficulty Judges, 2 Execution Judges, 2 Writing Judges, and 1 Timer. The judging panel will be divided into two judging units, each consisting of one Difficulty, one Execution, and one Writing Judge. The judges will be appointed to the functions Writer, Execution, and Difficulty, respectively in order of their experience. At Unicons, all judges for the Expert groups must have previous Unicon judging experience.

## 8C.6 Operation Of The Judges

While the Difficulty and Execution Judges watch the routine, the Writing Judge reads the names of the figures from the list. The Difficulty Judge indicates if a skill was fully completed, or the reduction percentage if it was not. The Execution Judge indicates the execution mistakes using symbols, as described below. The Writer writes down the verbal remarks of both judges on the judging sheet. For this reason, the Writer is seated between the other two judges. The position of the judging table must be so that all judges have a clear view of the entire riding area. There must be enough space between the two judging units to ensure their working independently of each other.

A video of the performance may be reviewed if there are discrepancies in judge scores, or if a judge is in doubt about one or more of his/her scores. When time allows, video can be reviewed by approval of the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge should prearrange for routines to be recorded, but this is not a mandatory requirement.

Alternatively, to speed up the competition and judging, video cameras should be used to record the competition. There must be at least two cameras, one on each of the two corners. A third camera in the center is also good for a backup. The recordings should be downloaded to a computer in approximately groups of ten competitors. The judges will all be in a separate viewing area to watch the videos and make their scores.

## 8C.7 Difficulty Devaluations

### 8C.7.1 Skill Verification

Every figure on the judging sheet must be executed according to its description in the Standard Skill List. If a performed figure does not correspond with the entry on the judging sheet, 100% is devaluated.

### 8C.7.2 Technical Mistakes

If a technical mistake occurs during the execution of a skill, 50% is devaluated. Technical mistakes include but are not limited to the following:

- Part of body other than one hand touching seat in seat out skills
- Hand holding seat touching body in seat out skills
- Free foot touching rotating part of unicycle in one foot skills
- Legs not extended and/or toe not pointed for skills where the leg is quickly extended (including, but not limited to: wheel grab, crank idle kick, hop on wheel kick)

### 8C.7.3 Skill Completion

Every figure on the judging sheet must be performed as entered, from start to finish, without the rider touching the floor, except where required to by the figure description. This applies to all skills: riding skills (figures in lines, circles and 8's), transitions, axis skills, single and counted short skills, and mounts.

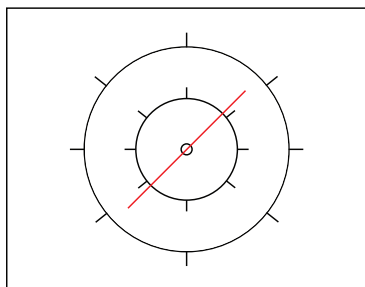


Figure 8C.1: 50% Devaluation

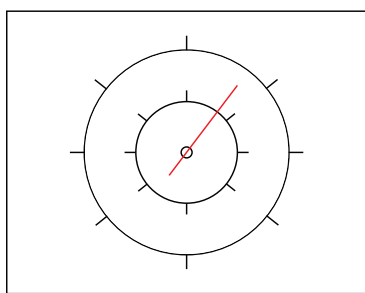


Figure 8C.2: 100% Devaluation

**Riding Skills, Repetitive Axis Skills, and Counted Short Skills:** If a figure is broken off in the first half of its required execution, or performed for less than half of the required execution, 100% is devaluated. If a figure is broken off in the second half of the required execution, or performed for less than the required execution, 50% is devaluated.

**Riding Skills:** If a rider is not in position for a line figure before crossing the 8-meter circle, but is in position when crossing both 4-meter circle lines, 50% is devaluated (see figure 8C.1). If the rider is in position but only crosses one edge of the 4-meter circle, 100% is devaluated (see figure 8C.2).

**Transitions and mounts:** Must finish in the end position (one revolution,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hops, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  idles) or 100% is devaluated. If the end position for a mount is not defined, must perform one revolution, OR  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hops, OR  $2\frac{1}{2}$  idles before stepping off the unicycle.

**Axis skills:** If the end position for an axis skill is not defined, must perform one revolution before stepping off the unicycle. The ending position is not required to be the same as the starting position.

**Single Short Skills:** Unless otherwise defined in the skill description, the ending position is the same as the starting position. Must finish in the end position (one revolution,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hops, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  idles) or 100% is devaluated. If the start and end position for a single short skill is not defined, must perform one revolution,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hops, OR  $2\frac{1}{2}$  idles before stepping off the unicycle.

### 8C.7.4 Start Of Figures

All figures start when the rider gets into the position required for that figure.

### 8C.7.5 Figure Order

Figures left out according to their order on the judging sheet are devaluated 100%. This devaluation remains, even if the figure is performed afterward.

### 8C.7.6 Figure Patterns

Riding figures that the rider doesn't attempt to be ridden as described in section 8D.1.2 should receive 100% devaluation.

**Example:** The line figure is described as "...start outside the large (8m) circle, cross the center circle, and continue outside the large circle". If the rider does not attempt to cross the center circle and performs the line circle completely outside the 4m circle, then 100% is devaluated.

## 8C.8 Execution Devaluations

### 8C.8.1 Wave (~) = -0.5 Point

A wave is scored once per skill for each of the following execution mistakes listed below. More than one wave can be applied to each skill, but if a rider makes the same mistake twice during one skill, they should only receive one wave.

**Example:** During wheel walking, a rider may have jerky body movements and fingers not together at the beginning: two waves should be applied. If the rider then smoothly wheel walks for a while and then has jerky body movements again, a third wave should not be applied.

- insecure entrance or exit
- cramped, insecure execution
- jerky body movements
- not sitting up straight
- fingers not together
- free leg not stretched, toes not pointed
- waving arms
- jerky pedal movement
- line not straight
- circle not round
- crossing the 4 m circle when performing a skill in a circle
- failure to cross center circle in line or figure 8
- circles of figure 8 not the same size
- pedal, or foot on pedal touching floor
- wandering spin or pirouette
- circle size exceeds 1 meter diameter in a spin
- going outside riding area boundary
- looking at the standard skill order

- arms not stretched
- arms not horizontal
- palms not down
- arms touching the body during seat out skills

### **8C.8.2 Line (/) = - 1 Point**

A line is scored every time loss of control occurs. Loss of control includes:

- loss of proper body form
- breaking off and restarting a skill
- loss of proper body form before or after transitions

### **8C.8.3 Cross (+) = - 2 Points**

A cross is scored each time an unintentional dismount occurs with the competitor landing on his or her feet without the unicycle being dropped.

### **8C.8.4 Circle (0) = - 3 Points**

A circle is scored each time an unintentional dismount occurs with a part of the rider other than his or her feet touching the floor (hand, knee, rear, etc.) or with the unicycle being dropped. Seat drag skills only have this score applied if a part of the rider other than the feet touches the floor.

### **8C.8.5 Applying Lines, Circles, Crosses**

Lines, circles and crosses are scored every time they occur during and between all skills, whether entered on the score sheet or not. Only the highest applicable devaluation symbol shall be imposed per execution mistake. Most waves are not scored if they occur between skills listed on the judging sheet. Waves can only be scored between skills if they are unrelated to body form.

**Example:** A competitor will not get a wave if the competitor's arms are not in proper form between skills listed on the judging sheet, but a competitor will get a wave for exceeding the riding area boundary.

## **8C.9 Totaling Scores**

After the routine is finished, the percentages and symbols from the judges are converted into numbers. These numbers are subtracted from the rider's starting score. Then, the scores of the two judging units are added together and divided by two to get the finishing score of a competitor. The winner in the Standard Skill event is the competitor with the highest score. If more than one competitor have the same score, placing is decided by the highest Execution score. If those scores are also the same, the competitors receive tie scores.

## 8D Event Organizer Rules

### 8D.1 Venue

These are the guidelines by which Standard Skill competition is to be executed. At times, however, situations may occur in which the regulations cannot be followed exactly. This applies to minor details; not to principal rules. For instance, if the size of the available accommodation would cause the size of the riding area to be slightly smaller than required, that can be approved by a majority vote of the judging panel. Whatever differences from the rules are approved must be made known to all participants before competition. Any situation that may occur for which the rules do not provide a solution, shall be solved by the Chief Judge or by a majority vote in a meeting chaired by the Chief Judge, at which all judges active in the concerned event must be present.

#### 8D.1.1 Floor, Markings And Figure Shapes

See diagram. The riding surface must allow flawless riding. The riding area must be sufficiently illuminated. An IUF representative will inspect the area to make sure it conforms to the requirements, and declare it rideable. The surface of the riding floor must be clean, level, smooth and shall not be slippery. Competition can be held on a floor that has not been declared rideable by the panel, but the results of such competition may not be officially recognized by the IUF, after investigation by the IUF rules committee.

#### 8D.1.2 Riding Area Boundaries

For international competitions, the outer boundaries must be 11 x 14 meters. For other competitions, if space does not permit, the size may be smaller but will be no less than 9 x 12 meters. All lines must be at least 3 cm wide and clearly marked, including the outer boundaries.

- a. Center circle (50 cm diameter)
- b. Long edge of riding area (faces judges)
- c. Short edge of riding area
- d. Inner circle (4 m diameter) for circle figures
- e. Outer circle (8 m diameter) for line and figure eights.
- f. Quarter and diagonal circle marks (length 1 m) on the 4 m and 8 m circles. Diagonals marked by going from corner to corner of the riding boundary.

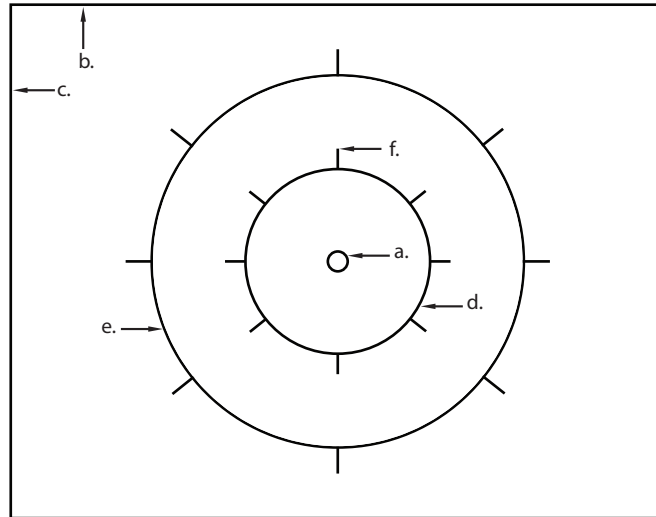


Figure 8D.1: Riding Area Boundaries

## 8D.2 Officials

The host must designate the following officials for Standard Skill:

- Artistic Director
- Chief Judge

## 8D.3 Communication

### 8D.3.1 Announcing Of Results

Final results will be continuously announced and/or posted for public view. Results Sheets will be posted after each age category of an event. The protest period begins at this point.

## 8D.4 Age Groups

The minimum age groups are 0-14, 15-UP. Best overall scores determine which competitors reach the Expert ranks.

Riders are divided male/female in Standard Skill.

## 8D.5 Media Types

The host is required to have the capability of playing recorded CDs. Other media types may also be supported, at the host's discretion. The Artistic Director is responsible



for announcing what media types will be supported, and making sure the necessary equipment is provided.

## **8D.6 Music Volume**

Volume level is controlled by the DJ, at instructions from the Chief Judge. For Standard Skill, volume level should not be loud enough to interfere with judge communication, but otherwise similar to the level for Artistic Freestyle. Some competitors' music may start with especially loud or quiet sections, and the DJ should be advised of these so volume levels do not get compensated in the wrong direction. Some competitors may request that their music be played at lower levels. These requests can be made directly to the DJ. Requests for higher volumes must be approved by the Chief Judge, who has the option of passing this responsibility to the DJ.

## **8E List of Standard Skills**

### **8E.1 General Remarks About Standard Skill Riding**

Only figures listed in the following skills list can be used for the assembly of Standard Skill routines.

#### **8E.1.1 Riding Position**

Unless stated differently in a figure description, it is to be executed with the rider seated and with both feet on the pedals.

#### **8E.1.2 Body Form**

The rider must show proper body form and shall not change this form during the execution of the entire figure. Proper body form must also be shown for the figure before and after transitions, even if not listed on the judging sheet. The body form may be relaxed when not performing figures, except for figures before and after transitions.

#### **8E.1.3 Riding Direction**

Unless stated differently, all riding figures are to be performed riding forward, this being the direction in which the rider faces.

#### **8E.1.4 Pattern**

Unless stated differently in a figure description, it is to be executed in a line. Exceptions are mounts, stationary skills and transitions, axis skills, single and counted short skills, which can be executed at any spot in the riding area.

#### **8E.1.5 Transitions, And Single Short Skills**

Unless stated differently in the description of a transition, it starts and ends with the rider seated with both feet on the pedals. Before and after transitions, and single short skills entered on the score sheet as figures, at least one revolution of the wheel must be ridden in the start and end positions. If the start or end position of a transition or single

short skill is a counted short skill, that skill must be executed at least 50% as described, whether or not it is listed on the judging sheet.

**Example 1:** For the transition “Riding to Seat in Front”, the rider must ride at least one full revolution of the wheel with the seat in front.

**Example 2:** For the single short skill, 180° uni spin to idling 1ft, the rider must idle one foot  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cycles.

### 8E.1.6 Axis Skills

Unless stated differently in the description, it starts and ends with the rider seated with both feet on the pedals. Before axis skills entered on the score sheet as figures, at least one revolution of the wheel must be ridden in the start position. After axis skills, at least one revolution of the wheel must be ridden. The ending position is not required to be the same as the starting position.

### 8E.1.7 Mounts

Unless stated differently in the description of a mount, it is to end with the rider seated with both feet on the pedals. After all mounts listed on the judging sheet as figures, at least one full revolution of the wheel must be ridden in the end position. For mounts ending in counted short skills, the skill must be executed at least 50% as described, whether or not it is listed on the judging sheet.

**Example:** For the Side Mount, the rider must ride at least one full revolution of the wheel in the riding position after mounting.

### 8E.1.8 Seat Out Figures

Unless stated differently in seat out figures, the rider shall have no contact with the seat other than one hand holding the seat. The hand holding the seat as well as the corresponding arm shall be extended away from the rider’s body and shall not touch any part of the rider’s body.

### 8E.1.9 One Foot Figures

Unless stated differently in one foot figures, the free foot is to be placed on the frame so that there is no contact between the free foot and any rotating part of the unicycle.

### 8E.1.10 Wheel Walk Figures

Unless stated differently in wheel walk figures, the feet are to push only the tire, and shall have no contact with the pedals or crank arms.

### **8E.1.11 Coasting**

Unless stated differently in coasting figures, the feet are to have no contact with any rotating part of the unicycle (pedals, crank arms, or tire).

### **8E.1.12 Transitions, Single Short Skills, Mounts Involving Seat Out Skills**

Unless stated differently in the description of the figure, those beginning or ending in seat out skills are allowed to have one or both hands touching the seat, and the seat touching the body for the final or first hop, idle, or revolution. This includes, but is not limited to: unispins to seat out skills, transitions into and out of seat in front or back, leg around skills, side ride to seat in front, transitions out of seat drag in front or back, hopping wheel to pedals.

### **8E.1.13 Transitions To/From Stand Up Wheel Walk**

In all transition skills from/to stand up wheel walk position, a second foot may briefly touch the wheel during the transition, but only one foot pushes the wheel forward. Unless clearly stated in the description, the rider must perform stand up wheel walk forward.

### **8E.1.14 Spins And Pirouettes**

The rider must make a minimum of three full rotations for spins and pirouettes. Spins must be ridden around a fixed point and must not exceed a 1 meter diameter. If rider rotates more than required minimum number, the last required rotations are judged for spins. Pirouettes must be executed on 1 spot and the pedals may not move backward or forward during the pirouette. If rider rotates more than required minimum number, the first required rotations are judged for pirouettes.

### **8E.1.15 Leg Around Skills**

All variations may begin or end with feet on the cranks or pedals and begin or end either riding, idling, or hopping unless otherwise specified.

### **8E.1.16 Idling Figures**

In idling figures, a minimum of 5 consecutive cycles (back and forth motions) must be executed.

### **8E.1.17 Twisting Figures**

In twisting figures, a minimum of 5 consecutive cycles (side to side motions) must be executed.

### **8E.1.18 Stillstands**

The minimum time for stillstands is 3 seconds.

### **8E.1.19 Hopping Figures**

In hopping figures, a minimum of 5 consecutive hops must be executed.

## **8E.2 Standard Skill Scores and Descriptions**

Due to the length of this list, it is not included in the IUF Rulebook by default.

The full list of Standard Skills is available on the IUF website, under Publications: Other Guidelines: <https://unicycling.org/publications/>.

## **Part 9**

# **Freestyle: X-Style**

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## 9A Overview

### 9A.1 Definition

In X-Style, starting groups of ten or fewer riders compete against each other, and the three best riders advance to the next round. Competitors only care about skills. Riders are given a 1 or 2 minute run to show off their best skills. In the final round, the three best riders become the winners of the competition. Judges will be selected from other starting groups or from non-competing volunteers.

### 9A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- No safety gear is needed.
- Any number or type of unicycle is allowed.
- Riders may be expected to judge other starting groups.



## 9B Competitor Rules

### 9B.1 Safety

No safety gear is needed.

### 9B.2 Unicycles

Any type and any number may be used.

### 9B.3 Rider Identification

No rider identification is required.

### 9B.4 Protests

Protests must be filed on an official form within two hours of the posting of event results. Every effort will be made for all protests to be handled within 30 minutes from the time they are received.

### 9B.5 Event Flow

#### 9B.5.1 Definitions

**Unicycle Skill:** The main action of a movement is done on and with the unicycle.

*Example 1:* If you do a handstand, while the unicycle is laying on the floor, this is a non-unicycle trick, because the main action is the handstand.

*Example 2:* If you do a handstand on the unicycle, while it is upright with only the tire on touching the ground, this is a unicycle trick, because the main action is balancing the unicycle while doing the handstand.

### **9B.5.2 Music**

A DJ plays music for each run. Riders can also hand in their own music.

Any performance music must be provided on CD, or only those other media types supported by the event host.

### **9B.5.3 Starting Groups**

The group of competing riders is split randomly into starting groups of about the same size with a maximum 10 riders.

### **9B.5.4 Runs**

Every competitor has a run in which the rider shows his/her skills. After the run the DJ waits until the current skill is finished and stops the music. Riders can ask the DJ to give a time-remaining notification during his/her run.

### **9B.5.5 Run Length**

This is the recommended format:

The length of a competitor's run is determined by the round.

- If three or more rounds:  
1st round: 1 minute  
Intermediate rounds: 1 minute 30 seconds  
Finals: 2 minutes.
- If two rounds:  
1st round: 1 minute 30 seconds  
Finals: 2 minutes
- If one round: 2 minutes

### **9B.5.6 Advancement**

The best 3 riders of each group advance to the next round, forming a new pool of competitors. If there is a tie on one of the first 3 places which extends to more than the 3 riders, all involved riders advance. This pool again gets split into starting groups and the next round begins. The final round consists of only one starting group. In the final round the best 3 riders are awarded for the first, second and third place of the competition.

**9B.5.6.1 Ties**

If the competition doesn't allow ties (e.g. Unicon), the tied placed riders of the final round will be given another run. The run will be one minute. The judges bring all tied riders in order. If there is still a tie between riders, the tie rules will be applied again, until all ties are resolved.

## **9C Judges and Officials Rules**

### **9C.1 X-Style Director**

The X-Style Director is the head organizer and administrator of X-Style events. With the Convention Host, the X-Style Director determines the system used to run the event. The X-Style Director is responsible for the logistics and equipment for all X-Style events. With the Chief Judge, the X-Style Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule, and answers all questions not pertaining to rules and judging. The X-Style Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the X-Style competition, except for decisions on rules and results.

### **9C.2 Chief Judge**

The Chief Judge is the head X-Style official, whose primary job is to make sure the rules are followed. The Chief Judge oversees the competition, deals with protests, and answers all rules and judging questions. The Chief Judge is responsible for seeing that all judges are trained and ready. The Chief Judge is also responsible for the accuracy of all judging point tabulations and calculations.

#### **9C.2.1 Starting Groups**

If there are obvious critical groups (e.g. all the best riders in one group), the chief judge is allowed to modify the groups.

### **9C.3 Judging Table**

The Chief Judge composes the Judging Table for each starting group. All judges can be active competitors or non-competitors. Preferred are people with judging experience and competitors. Non-Competitors can apply for being a judge by contacting the Chief Judge in advance. The Chief Judge sets the application deadline. It is recommended that every starting group is judged by two other starting groups. The judging table consists of at least 5 Judges.

Every routine is judged by the judging table. One judging table stays for one starting group. Judges can judge alone or in pairs. Judging in pairs is the preferred system. All judges must either judge alone or in pairs so that each judge's vote has equal weight. (Pair judges are referred to as one judge below.)

## 9C.4 Judging

The judge should rank the riders of the current starting group in order. They should do this by comparing the difficulty of the shown skills. The same skill when completed with higher quality (for example elegant, smooth, or clean) is considered more difficult. Assigning the same rank to multiple riders is allowed.

Only executed skills are taken into account. An executed skill is defined as when the rider reaches the point of being in control.

Examples:

- The landing of a unispin is part of the skill. The rider can only reach the point of being in control after landing. If the rider is hopping four times after the unispin without control and then falls off the unicycle, the skill does not count.
- In coasting, the rider is in control after getting far enough. Getting back to pedals is a separate skill.

Negative aspects like dismounts are ignored. Every judge should use blank sheets of paper to take notes.

The highest and the lowest placing points per rider are discarded. All the remaining placing points get summed up for each rider. The 3 riders with the fewest points win and advance to the next round.

## 9D Event Organizer Rules

### 9D.1 Venue

X-Style should be held in a gym suitable for Freestyle riding.

### 9D.2 Officials

The host must designate the following officials for X-Style:

- X-Style Director
- Chief Judge

### 9D.3 Communication

#### 9D.3.1 Publishing Results

The published results contain the riders total ranking in order with their summed placing points and the anonymized results of the judges with their ranking for each rider.

The event director can choose the length of the runs, but it must be announced at least one month before the competition if it differs from the recommended format below. Runs must be between 1 and 2 minutes 30 seconds.

### 9D.4 Judges Workshop

The host must schedule a judges workshop for training X-Style judges. This may be held just before the competition if the riders will also be judges.

### 9D.5 Age Groups and Categories

There can be two distinct tournaments for junior (age 14 or younger) and senior (age 15 and older) riders.

The host can decide to order the riders by age and then split them into starting groups. The host is also allowed to hand out awards to intermediate winners. This can be motivating for younger riders.

## **Part 10**

# **Urban: Flatland**

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## 10A Overview

### 10A.1 Definition

Flatland is a skills competition where riders perform tricks on a flat surface. The competition consists of preliminary rounds, followed by a battle-style final.

## **10B Competitor Rules**

### **10B.1 Safety**

Riders must wear shoes, no additional safety equipment is needed.

### **10B.2 Unicycles**

Any number of standard unicycles (see definitions in chapter 1D.1) may be used.

### **10B.3 Rider Identification**

No rider identification is required.

### **10B.4 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form within 15 minutes of the posting of event results. Protest is only possible against mistakes in calculation or other mistakes not connected to a judge's subjective score. The Chief Judge must resolve all protests within 30 minutes of receipt of the written form.

### **10B.5 Results**

Final results will be continuously announced and/or posted for public view. Results sheets will be posted after each category of an event. The protest period begins at this point.

### **10B.6 Event Flow**

#### **10B.6.1 Riders Must Be Ready**

The Chief Judge chooses how to handle the riders who are not ready at their scheduled competition time. They may be disqualified or allowed to perform after the last competitor in their category.

## 10B.6.2 Preliminary Round

Each rider's preliminary round is divided in two parts, *timed preliminary* and *last trick*. Top scoring riders of the preliminary round will continue to the battle finals.

### 10B.6.2.1 Timed Preliminary

The preliminary round will last one minute. Any tricks completed after the one minute has elapsed will not be counted. If the rider is in a combo when the time ends, they are not allowed to start another trick and extend the combo, they must end their combo with their current trick. Once the time is up, the rider moves from *timed preliminary* to *last trick*.

### 10B.6.2.2 Last Trick (Preliminary)

There are two attempts for the last trick in the preliminary round. The rider is not obligated to use all attempts or to try the same trick every attempt. Riders may skip an attempt. Only the last attempt will be scored. A failed attempt does not subtract from the score.

## 10B.6.3 Battles

In a Flatland battle, two riders compete head-to-head, taking turns performing tricks. Battles are separated into two parts: *timed battle* and *last trick*. The winner of each battle is determined immediately after the battle by the judges. The winner continues to the next battle and the loser is eliminated, unless the battle is in a double-elimination bracket.

### 10B.6.3.1 Timed Battle

Each battle will last two minutes, except for the final four battles. These semifinal and final battles will last two to four minutes as agreed upon by both battling riders. If they disagree, these battles will default to three minutes in length. The rider with better ranking from the preliminary round chooses which rider starts the battle. There are two countdown timers, one for each rider (each with half the battle duration). The corresponding rider's timer will be started and stopped when they start and stop riding. Any tricks completed after the rider's time has elapsed will not be counted. If the rider is in a combo when the time ends, they are not allowed to start another trick and extend the combo, they must end their combo with their current trick. After one rider's time runs out, the other rider will ride for their remaining time. Once the time is up for both riders, the riders go from *timed battle* to *last trick*.

### **10B.6.3.2 Last Trick (Battles)**

There are three last trick attempts for each rider in battles. The rider who started the battle starts the last trick. Riders will take turns attempting their last trick. Riders are not obligated to use all attempts or to try the same trick every attempt. Riders may skip an attempt. Only the last attempt will be scored. Other failed attempts do not subtract from the score.

### **10B.6.4 Number of Competitors Entering Battles**

The highest scoring competitors from the preliminary round proceed onto the final battles. The number of competitors that move onto the finals is determined by a vote from the judges, but it cannot be more than 16 riders. Only a simple majority is needed for the vote. If a number of other 4, 8 or 16 is chosen, byes are used to expand the group of rider to the next largest bracket. (For example, 11 riders would use the 16 rider bracket, and the top 5 riders would get a bye for the first round of battles.)

#### **10B.6.4.1 Battle Assignments**

Battles will proceed according to the following brackets. The use of the double elimination bracket is optional.

<http://www.printyourbrackets.com/pdfbrackets/4teamDouble.pdf>

<http://www.printyourbrackets.com/pdfbrackets/8teamDouble.pdf>

<http://www.printyourbrackets.com/pdfbrackets/16teamdouble.pdf>

## 10C Judges and Officials Rules

### 10C.1 Flatland Director

The Flatland Director is the head organizer and administrator of Flatland. With the convention host, they are responsible for the event logistics, the equipment and the system used to run the event. They must select the Chief Judge. They are in charge of keeping the event on schedule and answering questions about the event. The Flatland Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the Flatland competition, except for decisions on rules and results.

### 10C.2 Chief Judge

The Chief Judge is the head Flatland official. They are responsible for selecting the judges, overseeing the competition, handling protests, ensuring the event rules are followed, and answering questions about the rules and judging. The Chief Judge is also responsible for the accuracy of all judging point tabulations and calculations.

An interruption of judging can result from material damage, injury of a competitor, or interference with a competitor by a person or object. The Chief Judge determines if the rider is at fault. If they are not, the Chief Judge chooses when to insert the rider back into the competition, along with the rider's remaining time. The Chief Judge may be the same person as the Flatland director.

### 10C.3 Judges

#### 10C.3.1 Judging Panel

There must always be an odd number of judges to prevent ties.

#### 10C.3.2 Selecting Judges

A person should not judge an event if he or she is:

- A parent, child or sibling of a rider competing in the event.
- A coach, manager, trainer or colleague of the same club/team as a rider competing in the event.
- More than one judge from the same on the same judging panel.

If the judging pool is too limited by the above criteria, restrictions can be eliminated starting from the bottom of the list and working upward as necessary, but only until enough judges are available.

### 10C.3.3 Judging Panel May Not Change

The individual members of the judging panel must remain the same for an entire category. In the event of an emergency, this rule can be waived by the Chief Judge.

#### 10C.3.3.1 Rating Judge Performance

Judges are rated by comparing their scores to those of other judges at previous competitions. If a judge's performance is determined to be too weak, they may be removed from the judging panel.

Characteristics of Judging Weaknesses:

- **Excessive Ties:** Using ties frequently (it defeats the purpose of judging.)
- **Bias:** Placing members of certain groups or nations significantly lower or higher than other judges.
- **Inconsistence:** Ranking a large number of riders significantly different from the average of other judges.

### 10C.3.4 Training

The judges workshop is set by the Flatland Director or Chief Judge. Either the Flatland Director or the Chief Judge run the workshop. The workshop must be held before the competition. Judges should have read the rules prior to the start of the workshop. The workshop will include a practice session. Each judge will read the rules, attend the workshop, agree to follow the rules and agree to their potential removal from the list of available judges if they show excessive judges weaknesses, as determined by the Chief Judge.

## 10C.4 Flatland Judging and Scoring

### 10C.4.1 Judging Criteria

Preliminary rounds and battles are judged using the following criteria. The rider's total score is out of 40 points:

**Difficulty** (0 to 10 points):

Score is given for technical difficulty of the tricks and combos landed during the battle/preliminary.

**Consistency** (0 to 10 points):

Score is given for number of landed trick/combos on total of number of tricks/combos attempted during the battle/preliminary.

**Variety** (0 to 10 points):

Score is given for variation in the types of tricks done during the battle/preliminary.

**Flow** (0 to 5 points):

Score is given for cleanliness and style of rider during the battle/preliminary.

**Last Trick** (0 to 5 points):

Score is given for technical difficulty, novelty, creativity, and flow.

The rider is not obligated to use all attempts or to try the same trick every attempt. Only the last attempt will be scored. Other failed attempts do not subtract from the score.

Guide on how to score points for last trick:

- 0 point: nothing landed or unworthy trick
- 1 point: passable trick
- 2 point: okay trick
- 3 points: good trick
- 4 points: great trick
- 5 points: insane trick

#### **10C.4.2 Preliminary Round Scoring**

At the end of every preliminary run, the judges must enter or write down the rider's scores. Once all preliminary runs are over, the scores for each rider are tabulated by adding up the scores from each judges and then the riders are ranked according to their total number of points.

If there are two riders with equal points, the riders' "last trick" score is used to break the tie. If the riders' "last trick" scores are equal and the riders are moving on to battles, the judges choose the order of placement of the two riders by a simple vote of majority.

#### **10C.4.3 Battle Scoring**

For battles, judges must decide on a single rider to vote on, they cannot tie the riders. Judges are not required to write down scores for each category during battles. Judges must determine a winner individually. The Chief Judge collects the results from each judge and the winner is chosen by simple majority. The winner of each battle is then announced directly.



#### **10C.4.4 Sportsmanship**

If a rider distracts or delays the competition or shows unsportsmanlike conduct, the Chief Judge may choose to warn or eliminate that rider.

#### **10C.4.5 Finals/Semi-Finals**

The winner and loser of the final battle round take first and second place in the competition. The losers of the semi-final battle round compete in the “small final” battle for third place and fourth place. The small final is the only required battle from the “losers bracket.”

## **10D Event Organizer Rules**

### **10D.1 Venue**

#### **10D.1.1 Minimum Area**

A 11 x 14 meter area is required. Judges will be situated along one of the longer sides. The audience may be as close to the boundaries as desired provided that they do not impede or obstruct the judges.

#### **10D.1.2 Riding Surface**

Paved, outdoor areas are ideal for Flatland. The riding surface must be of a similar texture and riding quality throughout the competition area. Note that Flatland unicycle have black tires and sometimes that may mark or damage indoor surfaces. Although being indoors offer shelter and climate control, most indoor surfaces are not suitable. Indoor concrete is not suitable as it is most often polished, hence too slippery. Unicycles with metal pedals and marking tire are allowed. The Event Host must organize the competition where marking tires and metal pedals are allowed.

#### **10D.1.3 Postponement due to Weather**

In the case of rain or bad weather and an uncovered Flatland area, the organizers should postpone the event. The competition should be canceled if it is considered dangerous for the riders. If the event is postponed or moved to an indoor location, allowances must be the same (metal pedals, marking tires, etc.) The event host should try to place events that may be influenced by weather conditions in the first days of the event, giving a larger period of time to reschedule it.

#### **10D.1.4 Music**

In Flatland, a DJ plays music for the competition.

## 10D.2 Officials

Flatland must have the following officials:

- Flatland Director
- Chief Judge

The host must designate the Flatland Director well in advance of the event. For an international events, it is recommended that the Flatland Director is chosen at least one year in advance so that they may be consulted on scheduling. The Flatland Director must select the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge may be the same person as the Flatland director.

## 10D.3 Communication

Hosts must publicize details of the available competition area as far in advance of the competition as possible, and organizers of international championships at least three months prior to the event. For other events, the organizers must specify the venue for the Flatland competition by the beginning of the convention/competition at the latest.

## 10D.4 Categories

Male and female competitions should be offered in each of the following categories: Junior Expert (0-14), and Expert (15+). The Advanced category is optional however it is not allowed at Unicon. If there are less than 3 Junior Expert competitors, they may choose whether to compete in Expert or Advanced. If there are less than three females or less than three males overall, the male and female categories may be merged.

## 10D.5 Practice

There are no specific requirements for the competition area to be available for practice.

## **Part 11**

# **Urban: Street**

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## 11A Overview

### 11A.1 Definition

Street is a skills competition where riders perform tricks on urban obstacles (stair sets, platforms, ramps, rails, etc.). Riders are judged on the skill and creativity of moves and combinations they do. The competition consists of preliminary rounds, followed by a final.

### 11A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- Riders must wear shoes and a helmet.
- Any number or type of unicycle is allowed.
- A rider may skip their turn, due to injury or equipment problem.
- You should be aware of the rules regarding equipment failure.

## **11B Competitor Rules**

### **11B.1 Safety**

Riders must wear shoes and helmet. Shin guards are recommended, but not mandatory.

### **11B.2 Unicycles**

Any number of standard unicycles (see definitions in chapter 1D.1) may be used.

### **11B.3 Rider Identification**

No rider identification is required.

### **11B.4 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form within 15 minutes of the posting of event results. Protest is only possible against mistakes in calculation or other mistakes not connected to a judge's subjective score. The Chief Judge must resolve all protests within 30 minutes of receipt of the written form.

### **11B.5 Results**

Final results will be continuously announced and/or posted for public view. Results sheets will be posted after each category of an event. The protest period begins at this point.

### **11B.6 Event Flow**

#### **11B.6.1 Riders Must Be Ready**

The Chief Judge chooses how to handle the riders who are not ready at their scheduled competition time. They may be disqualified or allowed to perform after the last competitor in their category.

## **11B.7 Preliminaries**

Riders will be put into groups of three or four (preferably 4, but in some cases, there may need to be up to 3 groups of 3 depending on the number of competitors). Each group will be given a starting time, and they will proceed to their starting zone. They will be given 6 goes per rider in each zone to perform as many tricks as possible. (Depending on the possible time window the host can decide to reduce or expand the number of allowed goes but 4 is be the minimum number.) The riders are assigned an order and they may only attempt a trick when it is their turn. The order should be presented in writing as well as announced before the competition. Riders may choose to skip their turn in the event of an injury or any other reason. The group will then move on to the next zone.

## **11B.8 Finals**

The top 5 or 6 riders will be chosen to participate in the finals, which should be a few hours later, or the next day. Finals should preferably not be before noon, because we want a lot of spectators, and we want to riders to have a chance to warm up and be ready to be at their best. In the finals, the same 3 zones will be used, and all riders will go at the same time for 12 to 15 minutes in each zone. (Depending on the possible time window the host can decide to reduce the time but 10 minutes is the minimum.) The riders are assigned an order and they may only attempt a trick when it is their turn. The order should be presented in writing as well as announced before the competition. Riders may choose to skip their turn in the event of an injury or any other reason. There will be 5 judges in the finals, and these can be made up from some of the judges of prelims, or even riders that did not make it into the finals.



## **11C Judges and Officials Rules**

### **11C.1 Street Director**

The Street Director is the head organizer and administrator of Street. With the convention host, they are responsible for the event logistics, the equipment and the system used to run the event. They must select the Chief Judge. They are in charge of keeping the event on schedule and answering questions about the event. The Street Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the Street competition, except for decisions on rules and results.

### **11C.2 Chief Judge**

The Chief Judge is the head Street official. They are responsible for selecting the judges, overseeing the competition, handling protests, ensuring the event rules are followed, and answering questions about the rules and judging. The Chief Judge is also responsible for the accuracy of all judging point tabulations and calculations.

An interruption of judging can result from material damage, injury of a competitor, or interference with a competitor by a person or object. The Chief Judge determines if the rider is at fault. If they are not, the Chief Judge chooses when to insert the rider back into the competition, along with the rider's remaining time. The Chief Judge may be the same person as the Street director.

### **11C.3 Judges**

#### **11C.3.1 Judging Panel**

There are three judges per section for the preliminary rounds, and five judges for the finals.

#### **11C.3.2 Selecting Judges**

A person should not judge an event if he or she is:

- A parent, child or sibling of a rider competing in the event.
- A coach, manager, trainer or colleague of the same club/team as a rider competing in the event.

- More than one judge from the same on the same judging panel.

If the judging pool is too limited by the above criteria, restrictions can be eliminated starting from the bottom of the list and working upward as necessary, but only until enough judges are available.

### 11C.3.3 Judging Panel May Not Change

The individual members of the judging panel must remain the same for an entire category. In the event of an emergency, this rule can be waived by the Chief Judge.

#### 11C.3.3.1 Rating Judge Performance

Judges are rated by comparing their scores to those of other judges at previous competitions. If a judge's performance is determined to be too weak, they may be removed from the judging panel.

Characteristics of Judging Weaknesses:

- **Excessive Ties:** Using ties frequently (it defeats the purpose of judging.)
- **Bias:** Placing members of certain groups or nations significantly lower or higher than other judges.
- **Inconsistence:** Ranking a large number of riders significantly different from the average of other judges.

### 11C.3.4 Training

The judges workshop is set by the Street Director or Chief Judge. Either the Street Director or the Chief Judge run the workshop. The workshop must be held before the competition. Judges should have read the rules prior to the start of the workshop. The workshop will include a practice session. Each judge will read the rules, attend the workshop, agree to follow the rules and agree to their potential removal from the list of available judges if they show excessive judges weaknesses, as determined by the Chief Judge.

### 11C.3.5 Street Comp Judging

There will be three judges for each zone for the preliminaries, and five judges for each zone for the final.

The judges will have 5 minutes after each session to discuss the tricks. They should use their preferred system for taking notes during competition (for example: they may take notes of tricks that were landed in that zone or assign point values). It is recommended to ask riders about specific tricks (other riders should be present to justify the response), but neither the riders nor judges may discuss relative difficulty as it could influence the

## 11 Urban: Street – Judges and Officials Rules

score. After the judges have seen ALL of the riders at a single zone, they will rank the riders from best to worst. Each judge is responsible for one set of rankings at their zone; they must judge all riders against each other even if they are in different groups.

For prelims, the riders will be given points according to their placement. (So 1st place gets one point, 2nd place gets two points, etc.) For finals, each place is awarded points as follows:

<b>1st</b>	10 points
<b>2nd</b>	7 points
<b>3rd</b>	5 points
<b>4th</b>	3 points
<b>5th</b>	2 points
<b>6th</b>	1 point
<b>7th and Beyond</b>	0 points

The ranking should be influenced by the number of tricks done, and the difficulty of the tricks. Consistency should not be considered, because it is inevitable that a consistent rider will land the most tricks. However, note that the number of tricks should also not always be the deciding factor on who wins. Some one who performs 18 easy tricks should not be scored higher than someone who performs 3 outstanding tricks. Once the judges assign places for every zone, the points will be added up and the results can be calculated. After prelims, the riders with the lowest sum of placement points move on to finals. In finals, the rider with the most points is the winner.

### 11C.3.6 Sportsmanship

If a rider distracts or delays the competition or shows unsportsmanlike conduct, the Chief Judge may choose to warn or eliminate that rider.

## 11D Event Organizer Rules

### 11D.1 Venue

#### 11D.1.1 Street Comp Performing Area

The Street course is to be composed of three “zones”. Each zone should have multiple obstacles, but each obstacle should encourage a specific type of skill. The list below is an example of three typical things that can be used for the zones; however designers of the Street comp area should not limit themselves to the exact list.

**Zone 1:** A ramp with a skate park rail in the middle, and a ledge on either side. This zone will encourage technical grinds, without giving an advantage to a right or left footed grinder.

**Zone 2:** Two different many pads (a smooth platform of at least 3 m x 0.5 m and between 7 cm and 15 cm in height), one with two revs of length, and one with just one rev of length. This will encourage the ability to perform technical flip tricks and other Street moves while having to set up quickly for the move down.

**Zone 3:** A set of 5 stairs and a set of 7 stairs with a handrail in the middle of each (that are of a similar size to one that you would find in a city, not extremely steep). This section would encourage the ability to perform bigger moves of all types.

Depending on the time limit of a host and physical limitations, elements described above can also be used in one bigger zone to give a rider more flexibility. A host should be aware then that this needs 3 times as much time for the competition and the host should also be sure that judges are able to follow the rider in the entire big zone. It is also possible to use a real street environment if that is possible. This may result in having some different obstacles than specified above but it provides a 100% real street atmosphere.

Independent from the setup a host can go for, they should always take care to offer room for technical street, for grinds and for some big stuff. He should also pay attention to offer enough room for the big wheelers to go for Big Street. The descriptions of the zones above should give a good idea about the requirements while offering a lot of room for being creative.

#### 11D.1.2 Problems With Required Obstacles

The required obstacles must be built strong enough to endure many hours of heavy use. They need to survive the competition without changing their shape or stability. If one of the required obstacles is broken or made unusable during the competition, it must

be repaired if one or more competitors say they need to use the damaged part. If no competitors have a problem with the damage, no repair is necessary except for safety reasons, such as in the event of sharp exposed parts.

### **11D.1.3 Postponement due to Weather**

In the case of rain or bad weather and an uncovered Street area, the organizers should postpone the event and exchange all the affected parts of the course for dry ones (replacing pallets for example). The competition should be canceled if it is considered dangerous for the riders. If the event is postponed or moved to an indoor location, allowances must be the same (metal pedals, marking tires, etc.) The event host should try to place events that may be influenced by weather conditions in the first days of the event, giving a larger period of time to reschedule it.

### **11D.1.4 Music**

In Flatland, a DJ plays music for the competition.

## **11D.2 Officials**

The host must designate the following officials for street:

- Street Director
- Chief Judge

The host must designate the Street Director well in advance of the event. For an international events, it is recommended that the Street Director is chosen at least one year in advance so that they may be consulted on scheduling. The Street Director must select the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge may be the same person as the Street director.

## **11D.3 Communication**

Hosts must publicize details of the available competition area as far in advance of the competition as possible, and organizers of international championships at least three months prior to the event. For other events, the organizers must specify the venue for the Street competition by the beginning of the convention/competition at the latest.

## **11D.4 Categories**

There are no minimum categories other than male and female. If there are less than three females or less than three males overall, the male and female categories are merged.

## **11D.5 Practice**

Event organizers must arrange that the course for the Street competition is set up and available to be practiced on before competition. With different time frames depending on the time frame and duration of the convention/competition. At least 2 days prior to the day of the competition should apply to events that are over a weekend long (4 days and over of competition). For events that last 1 - 3 days, practice time can be at the discretion of the competition organizers, for example, prior, but on the day of the competition, practice time must still be allowed. If practicing on the competition grounds is not possible prior to the competition day, the organizers must build similar objects on another location for the riders to train on.

## **Part 12**

# **Urban: Trials**

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## 12A Overview

### 12A.1 Definition

The object of unicycle trials is to ride over obstacles. A unicycle trials competition takes place on a “course” containing different obstacles called “sections”. Each section is worth one point, and courses typically contain 15-40 or more sections.

Riders earn points by successfully riding (“cleaning”) each section from start to finish. The objective is to earn as many points as possible by cleaning as many sections as possible.

At the end of a specified time period, the rider with the highest overall number of points is the winner.

The competition takes place within a specified time period (2+ hours depending on the number of obstacles), on a collection of 15 to >40 independent, numbered sections of any length (typically 3 m to 20 m long). Sections may include narrow beams or logs, steep climbs, rocks, etc.

The average difficulty level of sections will vary between competitions depending on the ability level of the riders participating.

At each section are posted instructions that identify the section number, its difficulty level, and a description of the section. Section boundaries are defined by flagging tape and/or instructions that designate a start line, section boundaries, and a finish line.

### 12A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- You must wear shoes, shin guards, and a helmet.
- There is no restriction on type of unicycle.
- You may change unicycles during the competition.

## **12B Competitor Rules**

### **12B.1 Safety**

All riders must wear a helmet, shin guards, and shoes as defined in chapter 1D.1. Gloves and knee protection are recommended.

### **12B.2 Unicycles**

Any unicycle may be used. There is no restriction on changing unicycles during the competition.

### **12B.3 Rider Identification**

The rider number must be visible on the rider or unicycle.

### **12B.4 Protests**

A protest can be lodged by anyone against an Line Judge's ruling. Protests typically arise when a bystander (another rider, or a spectator) observes a rider make an infraction that is not recorded by the Line Judge, or when an Line Judge gives the wrong penalty.

Protests must be lodged with the event director within fifteen minutes of the official results being posted. Protests must be in writing, and must note the rider, and section number and a description of the protest.

### **12B.5 Event Flow**

#### **12B.5.1 Rider Responsibility**

The rider is responsible for knowing where a section starts and ends, and which route he or she is supposed to take.

If there is a lineup for a section, the rider must go to the end of the line after each attempt.

If two or more riders are on overlapping sections at one time, the rider who started first has the right-of-way.

### 12B.5.2 Score Card

The rider is responsible for his or her scorecard. If it becomes damaged, the rider can ask the Event Director for a new one. If it becomes lost, the rider will be issued a new card but their score will return to zero.

### 12B.5.3 Scoring Points

The course is divided in different sections of easy, medium and hard lines. Easy lines are worth one point, medium lines are worth three points and hard lines are worth seven points. The objective is to score as many points as possible by successfully riding (“cleaning”) sections within the specified time period.

Difficulty	Points
Easy	1 point
Medium	3 points
Hard	7 points

### 12B.5.4 Definition Of “Cleaning”

Cleaning a section is defined as follows:

1. **Riding into a section.** This is defined as the moment a rider’s tire crosses over the start line.
2. **Riding through the section without “dabbing”.** Dabbing is defined as follows:
  - a. Allowing any part of the rider’s body to touch the ground or obstacle. If loose clothing brushes against the ground or obstacle but does not influence the rider’s balance, then this is acceptable (does not constitute a dab).
  - b. Allowing any part of the cycle except the tire, rim, spokes, crank arms, pedals, or bearing caps to touch the ground or obstacle.
  - c. Riding or hopping outside the boundaries of the defined section. The unicycle must be within the boundaries of the section at all times, even if the rider is in the air (for example, a rider cannot hop over a section boundary that turns a corner, even if they land back inside the section).
  - d. Breaking the flagging tape or other markers that are delineating a section boundary. Touching or stretching the tape does not constitute a dab, as long as the unicycle remains inside the section boundary.
  - e. Riding a section in any way that is not consistent with the instructions outlined for that problem.

- 3. Exiting the section.** A rider exits a section when their wheel fully cross over the finish line, or are within a defined finish area (such as a taped circle on top of a boulder). There is no requirement to exit in control. If a rider falls across the defined finish line but manages to exit without dabbing, they have cleaned the section.

When hooking a pedal on an obstacle, it is acceptable for a rider's heel and/or toe to initially contact the ground, as long as most of the rider's foot is still on the pedal. However, after a rider is established in position, weighting the heel or toe on the ground constitutes a dab.

It is acceptable for a rider's body to be entirely on one side of the centerline of the unicycle.

### **12B.5.5 Multiple Attempts**

Riders may attempt any problem multiple times until they succeed or decide to abandon the section. However, it is not possible to earn additional points by cleaning a section more than once, and no points are awarded if the rider does not clean the entire section.

### **12B.5.6 Time Limit**

All riders must stop riding at the end of the time limit. If a rider is mid-way through an attempt when the time limit is reached, they are allowed to finish that attempt.

The rider must gauge their time. No allowance will be made for riders who spend too much time at one obstacle and cannot complete the course before the end of the competition time period.

### **12B.5.7 Prohibited Activities**

No rider may attempt any obstacle prior to the start of the competition.

Intentional modification of a section by riders or spectators is prohibited. Note that kicking objects to test stability does not constitute intentional modification if an object moves. If a section is unintentionally modified or broken by a rider, they should inform the Event Director or Course Setter who will return the obstacle to its original form if possible.

## **12C Judges and Officials Rules**

### **12C.1 Trials Officials**

#### **12C.1.1 Trials Director**

The Trials Director is the head organizer and administrator of trials events. With the Convention Host, the Trials Director determines the course, obtains permis, interfaces with the community, and determines the system used to run the event. The Trials Director is responsible for the logistics and equipment for all trials events. Trials Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule, and answers all questions not pertaining to rules and judging. The Trials Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the trials events, except for decisions on rules and results.

#### **12C.1.2 Chief Judge**

The Chief Judge is the head Trials official, whose primary job is to make sure the competitors follow the rules. The Chief Judge makes all final decisions regarding rule infractions. The Chief Judge is responsible for resolving protests.

#### **12C.1.3 Line Judge**

The line judges are responsible for judging whether a rider has successfully cleaned a section.

### **12C.2 Safety**

If an Line Judge or the Trials Director feels the safety is compromised by a rider attempting a section that is beyond their ability, they may prohibit the rider from attempting that obstacle. In cases where a fall from an obstacle could be particularly dangerous, the Trials Director may also permit attempts only by highly skilled riders who believe they will qualify for the Finals.

## 12C.3 Scoring Methods

### 12C.3.1 Method 1

Method 1 is mandatory for all major competitions and is the recommended method for all other competitions.

Each rider is issued a scorecard (see example) at the beginning of the competition, and must give their card to a Line Judge prior to attempting a section. If the competition is self-judged, the rider attempting the section gives their card to another rider who must observe them attempt the section. If they clean the section, the line judge indicates that they have completed the section by initialing or punching the box corresponding to that section. At the end of the competition, riders hand in their cards to the Trials Director or to a designated person for tallying of scores.

**Example scorecard:**

<b>Rider Name:</b>	<b>Category:</b>	
Section Number	Section Number	Section Number
1	6	11
2	7	12
3	8	13
4	9	14
5	10	15

### 12C.3.2 Method 2

This method is intended for small events, and is not appropriate for larger events. Major events such as Unicon or national meets must not use this system of scoring.

In this method, one or two line judges keep track of scores for numbered sections on a computer or paper spreadsheet such as this:

	<b>Section:</b>														
<b>Rider</b>	<b>Category</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jane Smith	Expert														
John Anderson	Sport														

## 12D Event Organizer Rules

### 12D.1 Venue

In the Trials Comp, the organizers should postpone the events and exchange all the affected parts of the course for dry ones (replacing pallets for example). These competitions should be canceled if considered dangerous for the riders. If postponed or moved to an indoor location the organizers must try to keep the allowances the same as outdoors competitions (metal pedals allowed for example). If originally on the competition schedule, these canceled competitions should be rescheduled during the convention duration. The event host should try to place events that may be influenced by weather conditions in the first days of the event, giving a larger period of time to reschedule it.

There should be no dangerous objects to land on if a rider falls off a high object. Sections should be constructed so that they do not collapse or fall over under normal riding conditions.

### 12D.2 Officials

The host must designate the following officials for Trials:

- Trials Director
- Chief Judge
- Line Judges

### 12D.3 Communication

### 12D.4 Age Groups

Competitors are divided up into different categories for the purpose of awarding prizes. Rider age groups should include 0-14, 15-29 and 30-UP as the minimum. Depending on the host, additional breakdown of ages could be used (for example:0-12, 13-14, 15-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-UP). The age groups should also be split male and female with a minimum of 6 (3) riders in a group following section 1C.7.



## 12D.5 Practice

Ideally there should always be a separate practice area set up outside the competition area, for warming up prior to competing.

## 12D.6 Competition Configuration

The competition time duration is based on the number of obstacles and competitors. The typical time duration is 2 hours with an approximate formula of 2-3 minutes per obstacle to allow each rider time to attempt each obstacle multiple times, if necessary. The size of the course, number of sections, and number of riders competing at one time can also factor into the time duration of the competition.

Due to the size of the course and the number of competitors, the competition may be split into several time slots. The splitting should aim to have a broad range of ability levels within each time slot, to reduce the potential for lineups at particular obstacles. Splitting may be done randomly, by competitor number, alphabetically, or by rider's self-rating of ability level.

Normally, all riders of all categories are free to attempt any sections they wish in the entire course. This is the recommended approach for all competitions. However, if there are space or time restrictions, the Event Director may use the following system to allow top level riders to skip the easiest sections.

The sections should be sorted into “green” (easier lines), “blue” (mid-range lines), and “black” (harder lines), according to the instructions provided in section 12D.9.3 (Assigning Difficulty Ratings to Sections).

All riders that successfully ride 100% of the blue lines will automatically receive the points from all the green lines, without having to ride them.

## 12D.7 Assignment of Line Judges

Line Judges are responsible for judging whether a rider has successfully cleaned a section. There are several possible ways for an Event Director to organize Line Judges at an event:

- One Line Judge can be assigned to judge at each section. This is the best option but is normally not possible because there are normally more sections than Line Judges.
- Each Line Judge can be assigned to judge several sections in the nearby vicinity. In this case, it is the responsibility of the rider to ensure that a Line Judge is watching when they attempt a section.
- Riders can be split into groups, and one Line Judge is assigned to each group. This Line Judge would then follow the group around as they go from section to section.

- At small events, there may not be a need for Line Judges. Riders waiting to attempt a section may serve as Line Judges for the rider who is currently attempting the section. This is termed “self-judging”, and it is up to the riders to ensure that scores are honestly recorded. This is the most common method for smaller competitions.

## 12D.8 Participation By The Course Setter(s)

Due to the grassroots nature of many events, the course setter(s) are allowed to compete. Although the course setter may initially be more familiar with course sections than the other riders, this should not result in an advantage because everyone is allowed multiple attempts to complete sections. However, if the Course Setter(s) chooses to also compete, they must refrain from riding on the course prior to the competition, including while they are designing and building the sections.

## 12D.9 Course Preparation

In all competitions, section difficulty should be evenly represented at all levels from the most beginner to the most expert riders.

### 12D.9.1 Numbering And Describing Sections

Course setters should ensure that they have the following material for flagging and describing sections: flagging tape, duct tape, spray-paint, a staple gun, paper or cardboard, a felt marker, and large size Ziploc bags. Laminated cards with large letters A, B, C, etc. or 1, 2, 3, etc. are also very useful for labeling obstacles for description purposes.

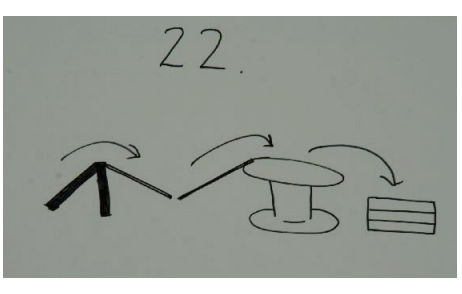
Each section must be clearly numbered and have clearly marked start and finish locations. Be especially careful to clearly define the finish so it is clear when a rider has cleaned a section.

Assigning difficulty ratings to sections is not required. However, it is recommended that difficulty ratings be assigned to sections and listed on the rider scorecards, because it allows riders to quickly determine which obstacles they wish to attempt. If the restriction system described in section 12D.6 is used, difficulty ratings on obstacle and scorecards are a must. For international competitions it is recommended to add section instructions to each line. Those should include the following information:

1. Start: Description of the start location
2. Section: Description of the section and section boundaries
3. Finish: Description of the finish location
4. Sketch of the section (optional)

Using sketches is strongly recommended cause all riders do not speak the same language. In some cases it can replace written instructions.

**Example Instructions and Sketch:**

<p><b>Section 22</b> <b>Start:</b> Between the yellow tape, onto Beam A <b>Section:</b> Ride from Beam A onto Spool 1, then to Box 2. <b>Finish:</b> Ride off Box 2, staying between the 2 lines of flagging tape.</p>	
--	--

To make it easier to describe sections, label major obstacles with numbers and/or letters. These should be clearly visible at a distance. Plastic laminated cards with letters or numbers are good because they can be re-used at other competitions.

One good strategy is to label all boxes with numbers, and all beams with letters. This makes it much easier to include section descriptions such as “ride from Beam A to Box 6, without touching the ground.” Section instructions should not require or prohibit a rider from using certain techniques to complete a section. For example, the instructions must not prohibit the use of pedal grabs or bash guards in order to increase the challenge.

**12D.9.2 Section Difficulty**

The range in difficulty of sections should correspond to the range in ability levels of the participants. The easiest sections should be cleanable by all participants after one or two attempts, and the harder sections should require multiple attempts by the best riders.

It is highly recommended to include one or two sections that are so difficult that they may only be cleaned by one rider, or not at all. This will help prevent ties for first place, and may also help to increase the technical standards of the sport if a rider succeeds in doing something that has never been done before.

**12D.9.3 Assigning Difficulty Ratings to Sections**

Assigning difficulty ratings to sections is optional, except if required to set section restrictions for competition categories (see section 12D.6). However it is recommended as it helps riders plan which sections they want to attempt. The most important responsibility when assigning difficulty ratings is to be consistent. For this reason it is best to assign difficulty ratings after all sections have been built. Course setters should also try not to let their own strengths and limitations at different techniques bias their judgment of score values. This is especially important for rating sections that have similar difficulty levels but that require different skills (for example: hopping, riding narrow beams, pedal grabs, etc.). The sections can be sorted into “green” (easier), “blue” (mid-range), and “black” (harder). Each line should be marked clearly with one of these colors so

that it can be seen at a distance. If possible, the same color scheme should be shown on the rider's scoring card to make it easier for the riders to find sections of particular difficulty levels.

Two alternative methods can be used to assign ratings:

**Relative Method:** For the purpose of grouping obstacles by difficulty, the difficulty ratings can be assigned relative to other sections in the course. A typical course would have 25% green lines, 50% blue lines and 25% black lines.

**Absolute Method:** Experienced course setters may assign Green, Blue, and Black lines based on absolute ratings of difficulty levels. The U-System, the open-ended difficulty rating system for unicycle trials, should be used to apply ratings. Note that the the U-system is NOT the same as the International Unicycling Federation (IUF) Skill Levels. Because the U-system is open-ended and based on rider consensus, description of reference obstacles is outside the scope of the IUF Rulebook. For information on the U-System, visit [www.krishholm.com/u-system](http://www.krishholm.com/u-system).

Difficulty levels can be grouped as follows:

Green lines: U0-U2

Blue lines: U3-U6

Black lines: U7 and harder

In addition to assigning Green, Blue, and Black groupings, experienced course setters may wish to label each obstacle with a U-rating. It may be helpful to rate all obstacles first, and then use this to group the obstacles by difficulty.

#### **12D.9.4 Course Planning: Location And Materials**

It is most important to make maximum use of available resources. Prior planning and proper site selection are essential. Expect to take at least one day to set a course for a major competition, plus time to assemble the raw building materials.

If possible, select a course location with an abundance of natural obstacles, or features that can be incorporated into human-constructed obstacles. It cannot be overstated that is much easier to make use of what is already there, rather than constructing new obstacles.

Sections may be set on natural features such as bedrock, boulders, logs, and hill slopes, and/or constructed from stacked pallets, railings, truck tires, junkyard cars, obstacles constructed from lumber, or any other material at hand. Often it is good to combine natural features with human-constructed obstacles.

It is highly recommended to also build a basic practice area to be set up outside of the competition area. This can consist of a small number of random obstacles, and is important for warm-up and to reduce the temptation to ride on the course prior to the event.

Make sure that there is plenty of extra building material (tools, screws, and raw materials) on hand to repair sections damaged during the event.

### 12D.9.5 Course Design

Sections should differ substantially from each other and test a variety of hopping and rolling techniques. Often, it is a good idea to mentally make a list of the different techniques in trials, and design sections that test each of them separately or in combination.

The course layout is controlled mainly by the available resources. If there are abundant natural obstacles, design sections around the most obvious natural features.

For either natural or artificial sections, a good way to maximize resources is to first construct several major structures that can be used as centerpieces, or hubs, and then design sections that center around these hubs. For example, a car, spool, or large boulder could serve as a hub, surrounded by smaller structures that lead onto and over the hub in different ways.

Building centralized hubs rather than independent sections allows for high concentrations of sections on less building material. Unlike conventional bike trials, it is not a problem to design overlapping sections, although sometimes it may cause delays as riders wait for their turn. Usually a combination of hubs and independent sections is best.

It is extremely important to design sections that are durable enough that they do not break or change during the competition time period.

Overall, a course should not favor left or right handed riders, or riders with right- or left-foot-forward hopping stances. For example, the Course Setter should include sections requiring hops to both the right and to the left.

It is best to design sections that provide challenge without undue risk. Typically the best-designed sections include moves that test balance and precision, rather than moves that are difficult only because they are big. For example, rather than constructing a big, basic drop or gap between easy terrain, increase the difficulty of the takeoff or landing areas by making them smaller or off-angle. It is strongly recommended to avoid building any drops to hard, flat ground that are greater than 1.5m height.

There is no requirement that riders exit a section while in full control of their cycle. Consequently, a well-designed section should force riders to be in control in order to finish – it should not be common for riders to fall across the finish line. The easiest way to do this is to include at least 2 meters of easy ground between the last hard obstacle and the finish line.

### **12D.9.6 Time And Space-Saving Strategies**

If building material is extremely limited and there are very few participants, an alternative competitive strategy is to create an elimination round, instead of setting an entire course.

A small number of sections are set (as little as 1 section at a time), and riders attempt all sections. Any rider who cannot clean an obstacle after multiple attempts is eliminated. Then a second set of section(s) is set, and the process repeated until only one rider can clean the section(s). This option works with minimal resources but should be regarded as a last resort.

### **12D.10 Multiple Rounds**

This new format is to be tested and report how it works during the next two years.

The competition is to be formed by multiple rounds on the same course. Each round will be managed as a single trials competition. All other rules remain the same and each round will reset the time limit and the number of points scored.

Each round will have a time slot and there must be at least 2 hours in between each of the rounds. Different rounds can be scheduled on different days. The organizer must keep the course well built for all the time it is necessary. In order to improve the next round, small changes can be made to the lines during the time between rounds. Riders' suggestions have to be managed with attention and care, the final decision of adjusting a line is that of the main judge. No rider may attempt any obstacle during the time in between rounds.

The sum of the results of all the rounds determines the ranking that decides which riders will compete in the final.

#### **12D.10.1**

### **12D.11 Final**

When the competition has been completed, the top riders for male and female would compete in the final round for the championship. The minimum number of top riders would be 6 for each male and female with the upper limit up to the host. If there are fewer than 6 competitors in the highest level category, no final is necessary. The results from the prelims will be taken as the final results and the top rider will be declared the champion. There should be at least 6-10 additional lines that represent the difficulty of the top riders. Male and female finalists may have different lines depending on the overall ability of each group.

In the finals, long lines with multiple skills can be built completely new or combined from existing lines which were used in the preliminaries. The host should take attention that the lines for the final are close together and on a place that is good for spectators.

Depending on the used obstacles, there should be 20 - 30 minutes of competition time for each group. Between the competition and the final should be a minimum of a 1-hour delay, or on another day.

## **12D.12 Tie Breaking**

A tie occurs when the competition finishes and one or more riders have completed the same number of sections. The Course Setter should collaborate with the tied riders to create a new, “tiebreaker section” at an appropriate level of difficulty. This section should be relatively long and may consist of several existing sections joined together, or an entirely new section. The section should contain obstacles of increasing difficulty towards the exit location.

Each tied rider attempts this section and the winner is the person who rides the furthest without dabbing. Only one attempt is allowed. The furthest location of a rider is defined by the part of the cycle that is touching the ground (the crank, pedal, or tire), prior to dabbing. There is no requirement for the rider to be in control. For example, if a rider lands a drop onto their tire, but immediately dabs, their furthest point would be the location where their tire last touched prior to dabbing. If more than one rider cleans the tiebreaker section, another tiebreaker should be conducted with a more difficult section.

## **Part 13**

# **Urban: Jumps**



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## 13A Overview

### 13A.1 Definition

In High Jump, the rider and unicycle jump over a bar, without knocking it down, and ride away without a dismount. In Platform High Jump the object is to jump from the ground to a platform, with no pedal or crank grabs. In Long Jump, the rider jumps as far as possible from a jump marker, to a landing without a dismount. In Platform Long Jump, the rider attempts to jump as far as possible from a short pallet run-up to a landing pad without a dismount.

### 13A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- For Long Jump, shoes, gloves, knee pads and a helmet are required.
- For Long Jump on Platform, shoes, knee pads, and a helmet are required.
- For High Jump and Platform High Jump, shoes and a helmet are required, and shin pads are strongly recommended.
- There are no restrictions on unicycle wheel size or crank arm length.

## **13B Competitor Rules**

### **13B.1 Safety**

For Long Jump and Long Jump on Platform, riders must wear shoes, a helmet and knee pads. In addition, for Long Jump gloves are required.

For High Jump and High Jump to Platform, riders must wear shoes and a helmet. Shin guards are strongly recommended while gloves and knee pads are optional.

Definitions of all safety gear can be found in chapter 1D.1.

### **13B.2 Unicycles**

Standard unicycles must be used (see definition in chapter 1D.1). No restriction on wheel or crank size. Metal pedals are allowed for their strength and better grip. This may make it impossible to hold this event on a sensitive track surface.

### **13B.3 Rider Identification**

The rider number must be visible on the rider or unicycle.

### **13B.4 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form within two hours of the posting of event results. Every effort will be made for all protests to be handled within 30 minutes from the time they are received.

### **13B.5 Number of Attempts**

For both the preliminary and final round, the maximum number of attempts per rider at any one distance is three. Attempts can be made at any provided distance and riders may skip distances as they choose. If a rider attempts any distance, they must successfully complete it before attempting a higher distance. However each attempt must be at the same or higher distance. This means that a rider cannot attempt a longer distance, fail, and then attempt a shorter distance. The best successfully completed attempt is the rider's result.

In addition, for the preliminary round riders have *maximum of 12 total attempts* to complete their best performance.

### **13B.6 Broken Unicycle**

If the unicycle breaks during an attempt, a new attempt must be given to the rider.

### **13B.7 Event Flow: High Jump**

The rider and unicycle jump over a bar, without knocking it down, and ride away without a dismount. There are three parts to a successful jump:

1. Riders must mount before the start line, to show they are on the unicycle and in control. The attempt starts when the rider crosses the start line. The rider may break off from a jumping attempt before leaving the ground, but must then start again from behind the start line. That attempt then doesn't count.
2. Riders must jump over the bar without knocking the bar off the apparatus. The bar can be hit as long as it does not fall. If the bar falls before the rider crosses the finish line, it counts as an unsuccessful attempt.
3. After landing, the rider must stay in control of the unicycle until he cross the finish line without dismounting, touching a hand to the ground or any other object, or knocking down the bar or any of the high jump apparatus.

The rider starts at a low height and after each successful attempt, the height increases at set intervals. The maximum height that was completed is recorded as the rider's result.

Around the High Jump apparatus a circle with a radius of 3 meters must be marked. This circle is start and finish line. The rider can cross it wherever he wants. Riders must ride or hop across the finish line in control for the attempt to count.

### **13B.8 Event Flow: Platform High Jump**

The object is to jump from the ground to a platform, with no pedal or crank grabs. Riders must remain in control of the unicycle (stay mounted) for 3 seconds after landing.

The rider and unicycle jump up to a landing surface on a platform (see setup for definitions) and remain on the landing surface for a 3-second count from a judge. The rider begins at a low height, and after each successful attempt, the height increases at set intervals. The maximum height that was completed is recorded as his or her result.

There are three parts to a successful jump:

## 13 Urban: Jumps – Competitor Rules

1. Riders must mount their unicycles on the ground. A jump attempt occurs when any part of the unicycle or rider touches any part of the platform or landing surface. The rider may break off from a jump attempt before touching the platform or landing surface. This does not qualify as a jump attempt.
2. Riders must jump “to rubber” on the landing surface. No part of the rider, or any part of the unicycle other than the tire, may touch the platform or landing surface.
3. After landing, the rider must remain mounted and on the landing surface for 3 seconds, as counted by a judge. The rider may do any form of idling, hopping or stillstanding during the 3 seconds. Once the judge has counted 3 seconds, the rider may return to the ground in any fashion he or she chooses.

If a rider completes all of the requirements listed in items 1 through 3 above, the jump is deemed successful. Otherwise, it is deemed a failed jump attempt.

### 13B.9 Event Flow: Long Jump

The rider jumps as far as possible from a jump marker, to a landing without a dismount. The rider must then continue riding across a finish line to show control. Riders must clear 3 markers (jump marker, landing marker and finish line) to make the jump count. Riders may jump with the wheel going forward or sideways. After landing, the rider must stay in control of the unicycle for the remainder of the distance from the jump marker to the finish line without dismounting, or touching a hand to the ground or any other object. If the tire touches the jump marker before takeoff or the landing marker, it counts as a foul. Riders may break off in a run as long as he is between start line and jump marker but if they cross or touch the jump marker, the attempt counts, including fouls. The farthest non-fouling, successful jump is recorded.

The rider must clear the jump marker and the landing marker without touching them; he also has to clear the finish line to make it a valid jump. Jump distance is measured between the outer edges of the jump and landing marker.

To avoid endless competitions, the length to jump will always increase by 5cm for each round. Once there are only 5 riders left, it's up to the riders to decide in which steps they continue. For each age group the minimum length should be adjusted to a useful level such as 150cm for 15+ and 70cm for 0-15. The host can adjust this depending on the level at his competition.

### 13B.10 Event Flow: Long Jump on Platform

In the Long Jump on Platform competition, the rider attempts to jump as far as possible from a short pallet run-up to a landing pad without a dismount. Following the jump, the rider must then stay mounted and in control on the unicycle for 3 seconds on the landing pallets (described in setup below).

Riders may jump with the wheel going forward or sideways. The rider may break off the attempt as long as they are still on the pallet run-up. As soon as they jump in

### *13 Urban: Jumps – Competitor Rules*

any direction from the pallet run-up, it counts as an attempt. The farthest non-fouling, successful jump is recorded.

The rider must start on the run-up and land on the landing platform without touching the ground. After landing, the rider must remain mounted and on the landing platform for 3 seconds, as counted by a judge. The rider may do any form of idling, hopping or stillstanding during the 3 seconds. Once the judge has counted 3 seconds, the jump is complete.

To avoid endless competitions, the length to jump will always increase by 5cm for each round. Once there are only 5 riders left, the final starts and it's up to the riders to decide in which steps they continue.

## **13C Judges and Officials Rules**

### **13C.1 Jump Officials**

#### **13C.1.1 Jump Director**

The Jump Director is the head organizer and administrator of jump events. With the Convention Host, the Jump Director determines the course, obtains permis, interfaces with the community, and determines the system used to run the event. The Jump Director is responsible for the logistics and equipment for all jump events. Jump Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule, and answers all questions not pertaining to rules and judging. The Jump Director is the highest authority on everything to do with the jump events, except for decisions on rules and results.

#### **13C.1.2 Chief Judge**

The Chief Judge is the head Jump official, whose primary job is to make sure the competitors follow the rules. The Chief Judge makes all final decisions regarding rule infractions. The Chief Judge is responsible for resolving protests.

#### **13C.1.3 Judge**

The judge is responsible for determining whether a rider has successfully completed a jump.

### **13C.2 Number of Judges**

For Long Jump there has to be at least one judge (better two) to look at the markers. For national championships and Unicons, two judges are always needed; one to observe each marker.

For Long Jump on Platform there has to be at least one judge.

## 13D Event Organizer Rules

### 13D.1 Venue

### 13D.2 Officials

The host must designate the following officials for Jump Events:

- Jump Director
- Chief Judge
- Judge

### 13D.3 Practice

The organizer should provide a place and equipment similar to those used for the official competition so the riders can practice before making their official attempts. The equipment should be available during the whole length of the event, and even before if the organizer decides so.

For bigger events such as Unicon, national or continental events, the organizer must provide said equipment.

### 13D.4 Setup: High Jump

Around the High Jump apparatus a circle with a radius of 3 meters must be marked. This circle is start and finish line. The bar must be held loosely in the jumping apparatus so it can fall or break away if the rider does not complete the desired height. Magnetic systems are not allowed. The bar shall have a minimum diameter of 2cm and a maximum bending of 2 cm. (The bar may sag no more than 20 mm at its lowest point.) The bar must be sufficiently long such that minimum distance between the two apparatuses holding the bar is 2 meters.



### **13D.5 Setup: Platform High Jump**

The structure consists of two parts: a platform and a landing surface. The top surface of the platform must be at least 120 x 80 cm in size. The sides of the platform must be nearly perpendicular with the ground to ensure its presence does not hamper riders. The landing surface consists of a flat piece of wood firmly affixed to the top of the platform that is 120 x 80 cm in size. If the top surface of the platform is larger than 120 x 80 cm, the landing surface must be attached to the platform such that one of the 120 cm sides is aligned with the edge of the platform. The method of attachment must be chosen so that it does not interfere with riders during jump attempts. The structure should be sturdily built and shimmed so that there is minimal motion when jumps are attempted. The front of the platform must be covered by a wooden plate that extends a minimum of 60cm from the top of the platform down. This cover must be used when riders are jumping 60cm or higher.

A 3 meter safety ring must be marked out around all sides of the platform where no persons may enter during a jump attempt. Organizers may choose to mark out a 4 m ring where only select persons may enter during a jump attempt (e.g. photographers or judges). A 15 m runway must also be cleared of persons for riders that will roll into the jump.

### **13D.6 Setup: Long Jump**

The riding area consists of a start line, a jump marker, a landing marker and a finish line beyond the jump marker.

The finishing line should be at least 4 meters from the landing marker but no more than 8 meters away. We suggest that judges set up the finishing line 8 meters from the jump marker and move it further away if need during longer jumps. Riders must ride or hop across the finish line for the attempt to count. Successfully crossing the finish line is judged the same as in racing (see section 2B.6.15). The start line must be a minimum of 25 meters in front of the jump marker to allow the riders to accelerate. There must be an area behind the finishing line which is a minimum of 7 meters long and 2 meters wide as safety zone. Riders may use all or part of the 25 meters between start line and jump marker. Riders are also allowed to start from beside to be able to do accelerated side jumps. Markers for takeoff and landing (jump marker and landing marker) must consist of a material which cannot be deformed in order to have the same conditions for all riders. The markers must be at least 1.20 meter in width (across the runway), no more than 10 mm in height (above the runway), and no less than 5 centimeters in depth (front to back). A Long Jump competition needs a minimum area of 40x2.5 meters.

### **13D.7 Setup: Long Jump on Platform**

The riding area consists of a run-up platform and landing platform of the same height and width.

Both platforms should be fixed together so that they do not move when jumped from or landed on. It is recommended to cover the pallets with plywood or a similar material of sufficient friction to allow for safe landings. If EUR pallets are used, a minimum of 24 EUR pallets would be needed (with spares recommended). A Long Jump on Platform competition needs a minimum area of 12x2 meters.

**Run-up platform:**

If EUR pallets are used, the platform must be three pallets high by five pallets long, requiring 15 pallets. The pallets should be placed the “wide” way such that the dimensions of the run-up platform are 43.5cm H x 4m L x 1.2m W. If EUR pallets are not used the run-up platform must be between 3.5 and 4.5 meters long, 1 to 1.5 meters wide and 40 to 45 cm high.

**Landing platform:**

If EUR pallets are used, the platform must be three pallets high by three pallets long, requiring 9 pallets. The pallets should be placed the “wide” way such that the dimensions of the take-off platform are 43.5cm H x 2.4m L x 1.2m W. If EUR pallets are not used the take-off platform must be between 2 and 3 meters long, 1 to 1.5 meters wide and 40 to 45 cm high.

## **Part 14**

# **Team Sports: Hockey**

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## 14A Overview

### 14A.1 Preface

Unicycle hockey is a variant of hockey which is played on unicycles with a tennis ball. It is usually played in a gym. These rules cannot cover every situation. Teams have to agree on a specific amount of elbowroom before playing. The different backgrounds of the players and the conditions of the location have to be considered. Fairness of everyone involved is vital.

### 14A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- A player may only take part in a game when riding the unicycle. After falling off he or she has to mount at the same spot, but if necessary move out of the way of play first.
- A player must not rest on the goal or the wall.
- The game is non-contact in order to not endanger others. Only in the vicinity of the ball, the opponent's stick may be touched by the own stick. However, this contact may not be hard.
- At the beginning and after each goal all players have to go to their own half. Then the game starts as soon as a player of the team in possession or the ball crosses the center line.
- The player may touch the ball once with the flat hand (but not to score a goal directly).
- The upper end of the stick must always be covered with one hand to avoid injuries of other players.
- The blade of the stick must always be below the hips of all players in the vicinity.
- A player who holds his stick in a way that someone else rides over it is committing a foul, regardless of intention.
- A goal is disallowed if the ball was in one's own half when shot and wasn't touched by anyone afterwards (long shot).
- The free shot is indirect, i.e. after the shot another player has to touch the ball.

## **14B Competitor Rules**

### **14B.1 Unicycles**

Only standard unicycles may be used. The maximum outer diameter of the wheel is 640 mm (24+ Class) as defined in section 1D.1. In addition, the unicycles must not have sharp or protruding parts anywhere that might cause injuries. This refers especially to quick-release levers and bolts. The pedals must be plastic or rubber.

### **14B.2 Rider Identification**

All players of a team must wear shirts of the same color. The color must be clearly different from the opponent's color. At tournaments and other large events each team should have two different colored sets of shirts.

### **14B.3 Protests**

Protests must be filed on an official form within two hours of the posting of event results. Every effort will be made for all protests to be handled within 30 minutes from the time they are received.

### **14B.4 Sticks**

All sticks legal for playing ice-hockey or floorball (apart from those for the goalkeeper) can be used. Cracked or splintered sticks must be taped or repaired before play. An upper end made of rubber is recommended.

### **14B.5 Number Of Players**

A team consists of five players (plus substitutes). Substituting one player for another is possible at any time. It is not necessary to indicate it to the Referee. The new player must enter the field where the other has left it. Each player can be the goalkeeper at any time. The goalkeeper has no special rights. To take part in a game, a team must have at least three players.

## 14B.6 Penalties

In every instance of a violation of the rules the Referee must penalize the offending team, unless the Referee decides not to interrupt the game (advantage).

### 14B.6.1 Free Shot

The free shot is the standard penalty for all violations of the rules. It is applied in all cases except for those explicitly mentioned in sections 14B.6.2-14B.6.4. The free shot is executed from the point where the violation was done. Exceptions: If a team gets a free shot within the opponents' goal area, the free shot is executed at the closest corner mark (corner shot). If a team gets a free shot within their own goal area, the free shot is done at a distance of 1 m in front of the goal line (goalkeeper's ball).

The free shot is indirect. The player executing the free shot may only touch the ball once until a contact by another player occurs. The ball shall be hit with the stick, not dragged, flicked or lifted on the stick. Opposing players must keep a distance with their unicycles and their sticks of at least 2.0 m from the ball.

### 14B.6.2 6.5 M

If legal play would have led to a direct chance to score a goal, a "6.5 m" is given. The following situations are a prevention of a direct chance to score and should be punished with a 6.5 m penalty:

- An attacking player is fouled in the opposition goal area while in a strong position to score.
- An attacking player is fouled when moving towards the opposition goal with a single opponent in front.

The ball is placed at the 6.5 m mark. A player of the defending team goes to the goal and must sit with the bottom of the wheel of their unicycle within 0.5 m of the goal line. The other team chooses a player to shoot the 6.5 m. All other players must leave the goal area. After the Referee's whistle the goalkeeper must ride the unicycle freely and not rest on the goal. The 6.5 m is direct. The player executing the 6.5 m may only touch the ball once. The ball shall be hit with the stick, not dragged, flicked or lifted on the stick. If no goal is scored, play continues as soon as the ball touches the post, the keeper touches the ball or the ball crosses the extended goal line. A 6.5 m awarded at the end of, or after a time period has ended, is still executed but play does not continue after an unsuccessful shot.

### 14B.6.3 Penalty Goal

If the defending team prevents a goal from being scored through an illegal play and if, in the opinion of the Referee, the ball was traveling directly toward the goal and would definitely have entered the goal without being touched by another player, a penalty goal



may be awarded to the attacking team. If there is any doubt as to the certainty of a goal, a 6.5 m must be awarded as described in section 14B.6.2.

#### **14B.6.4 Face-off**

To resume the game without penalizing one of the teams, a face-off can be used. For the face-off, the Referee drops the ball between two opposing players. Play starts when the ball touches the ground. A face-off during the game is executed where the ball was when the game was interrupted. Exception: Within the goal area, the face-off is executed at the closest corner mark.

#### **14B.6.5 Penalty Box**

The Referee can send a player off the field for two minutes, five minutes or for the remainder of the game. This is done in the case of unsporting behavior and also for intentional or dangerous disregard of the rules. While a player is in the penalty box, the team may not substitute a replacement for that player.

The referees should consider the following guidelines when punishing a player:

2 minutes:

- Intentional delay of the game
- Repeated fouls by the same player
- Intentional foul
- Dangerous play
- Backchat to referee (Constant backtalking to the referee or questioning decisions)
- Intentional usage of incorrect equipment and clothing
- Intentionally having too many players on the field

5 minutes:

- Repeated fouls by a player who has previously received a 2 minute penalty
- Intentional dangerous foul
- Violent conduct against other players, their team officials or spectators

Off for the remainder of the game:

- Repeated fouls by a player who has previously received a 5 minute penalty
- Repeated violence of a player who has already received 5 minutes before
- Violence against referees

## **14B.7 Event Flow**

### **14B.7.1 Game Duration**

The play time is given by the playing schedule and is a relative play time. The time only stops if the Referee requests a time out. The teams change sides during the break. At the start of each period, all players must be in their own half of the field. Each period starts with a face-off at the center mark. If the game ends in a draw and a decision is necessary, play is continued with extended time. If it's still a draw, a decision is reached with a penalty shootout.

### **14B.7.2 Penalty Shootout**

Three of the players from each team get one penalty shot each. If it is still a draw, each team shoots one more penalty until there is a decision. It is possible that one player can take more than one shot. However, in all cases at least two other players have to take a shot before the same player can shoot again.

For the penalty, all players except for a defending goalkeeper leave the corresponding half of the playing field. The goalkeeper must be close to the goal line, at least until the attacking player has had contact with the ball. The Referee places the ball on the center point and the player taking the shot will, after the whistle of the Referee, play the ball from there, trying to score a goal. The ball must be kept in motion towards the goal line (no backwards movement allowed) and once it is shot, the play shall be considered complete. No goal can be scored on a rebound of any kind (an exception being the ball off the goal post and/or the goalkeeper and then directly into the goal), and any time the ball crosses the goal line, the shot shall be considered complete.

### **14B.7.3 Riding The Unicycle**

The player has to be riding the unicycle freely. He or she may use the stick as support but must not rest on the goal or the wall or something similar. It is not sufficient to release the goal only quickly for the time while the goalkeeper takes part in the game. A short support on the wall to avoid a dismount can be tolerated. A player who is falling off the unicycle may take part in the game until touching the ground. A remounting player must sit on the seat and have both feet on the pedals before participating in the game again. If a player who is not riding a unicycle shoots into their own goal, the advantage rule applies for the attacking team and the goal is valid.

### **14B.7.4 Contact With The Ball**

The stick, the unicycle and the whole body can be used to play the ball. It all counts as a contact. Players are allowed to play the ball with the body twice in a row only if one of the contacts is passive. When the ball is played with the body, the player must not

catch or otherwise hold the ball and the contact with the ball should be instantaneous. For arms and hands see also section 14B.9.1.

#### **14B.7.5 Obstacle**

A player who is off the unicycle must not be an obstacle for opponents. The player is considered an obstacle if the player, the unicycle or stick is hit by the ball and also if an opponent cannot move around freely. The player should remount at the same spot, but if necessary move out of the way of play first.

#### **14B.7.6 Start and Stop**

Starting and resuming the game is always initiated by the Referee's whistle. If a team starts to play before the Referee's whistle, it is stopped immediately by two or more quick consecutive blows of the whistle. Then, the previous Referee ruling is repeated. When the Referee blows the whistle during the game, it is interrupted immediately.

#### **14B.7.7 Restart After A Goal**

After a goal, the non-scoring team gets the ball. All players must go to their own half. After the Referee's whistle, the game resumes when the ball or a player of the team in possession crosses the center line. It is legal to directly shoot a goal after passing the center line, for example without passing the ball to another player first.

#### **14B.7.8 Ball Out Of Bounds**

If the ball leaves the field, the game is interrupted immediately (even if the ball comes back in). The team opposite to that of the player who last touched it gets a free shot. The free shot is done 1.0 m in from the side line.

#### **14B.7.9 Moving The Goal**

The players are not allowed to move the goal.

#### **14B.7.10 Ball In Spokes**

If the ball gets stuck between the spokes of someone's unicycle, the opposing team gets a free shot (not a 6.5 m penalty).

## **14B.8 Fouls**

### **14B.8.1 General Considerations**

All players must take care not to endanger others. The game is non-contact: the opponents and their unicycles may not be touched. The players must take care not to hit an opponent with their stick, especially after a shot. Only in the vicinity of the ball may a player touch an opponent's stick with their stick to block them. However, this contact may not be hard. It is illegal to turn the blade of the stick upside down in order to hook into an opponent's stick. Raising the opponent's stick is allowed in principle, if not done using exaggerated roughness. If the opponent's stick is raised to a high stick (see section 14B.10.4), it is always considered exaggerated roughness. Intentional delay of the game is not permitted.

### **14B.8.2 Right Of Way**

To keep the game going, rule violations that do not influence the course of the game should not be penalized. The following rules apply when riders come into contact with each other:

- No player may endanger another player by forcing them to give way (for example, to push them toward the wall).
- A player who is idling or resting on the stick must be evaded. However, the idling or resting player must ensure the stick does not SUB players as per rule 14B.8.3.
- The leading of two players riding next to each other may choose the direction of turns. If both are evenly side-by-side, the one in possession of the ball may choose the direction.
- If two players are approaching each other directly or at an obtuse angle, both must take care to avoid contact. If contact occurs, the referee will penalise the player deemed to have caused the contact.
- In all cases not mentioned above, it is up to the Referee to make a decision.

### **14B.8.3 SUB (Stick Under Bike)**

A player who holds his or her stick in a way that someone else rides over or against it is always committing a foul regardless of the situation.

### **14B.8.4 SIB (Stick In Bike)**

If a stick gets into the spokes of an opponent, the holder of the stick is committing a foul.

### **14B.8.5 Insults**

A player must not insult the Referee or other players.

## **14B.9 Goal Shots**

### **14B.9.1 Goal Shot With Arms Or Hands**

A goal is disallowed if scored with arms or hands. The defending team gets a free shot (goalkeeper's ball). This rule does not apply if the ball is shot into one's own goal.

### **14B.9.2 Long Shot**

A goal is disallowed if the last contact with the ball was made when the ball was in one's own half. The defending team gets a free shot (goalkeeper's ball). This rule does not apply if the ball is shot from the opponents' half into one's own goal.

### **14B.9.3 Ball In The Outside Of The Net**

If the ball becomes lodged in the outside of the goal net, or if the ball entered the goal through a hole in the back or side of the net, a free shot is given against the team whose player last played the ball.

## **14B.10 Safety**

Attention must be drawn to the safety of the players and spectators. Thus, the safety rules have to be obeyed strictly and all equipment must be in good condition.

### **14B.10.1 Clothing**

All items that protrude from the body that may cause injury (for example watches, necklaces, earrings) must be removed. In instances where this is impossible, the items must be covered sufficiently to remove likelihood of injury. Shoes must be worn and shoelaces must be short or tucked in. The following optional clothing is suggested: knee pads, gloves, helmets, safety glasses and dental protection.

### **14B.10.2 Throwing Sticks**

A player must not intentionally drop or throw his or her stick.

### **14B.10.3 Top Of The Stick**

The upper end of the stick must always be covered with one hand to avoid injury to other players. A brief removal of the upper hand from the stick to play the ball with that hand is acceptable provided that this is done in a safe manner.

### **14B.10.4 High Stick**

The blade of the stick must always be below the players' own hips and the hips of all players in the vicinity who might be endangered. Exception: In direct vicinity of one's own goal, the lower end of the stick can be raised as high as the crossbar of the goal.

### **14B.10.5 Exaggerated Roughness**

Exaggerated roughness can lead to injuries and must therefore be avoided.

## 14C Judges and Officials Rules

### 14C.1 Hockey Director

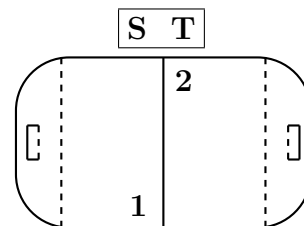
The Hockey Director is the head organizer and administrator of hockey events. The Hockey Director is responsible for the logistics and equipment for the hockey competition. The Hockey Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule.

### 14C.2 Board of Referees

#### 14C.2.1 Members Of The Board Of Referees

The Board of Referees consists of:

- First Referee (1)
- Second Referee (2)
- Secretary (S)
- Timer (T)



#### 14C.2.2 The Referees

The two Referees are positioned on opposite sides. They try to stay close to the ball. They should not ride a unicycle. The clothes of the Referees must be of different color than those of the players. Both Referees are responsible for checking all violations of the rules. The first Referee has three additional tasks:

- The First Referee overrules the Second Referee, if they disagree.
- The First Referee restarts the game after every interruption by a long blow of the whistle.
- The First Referee drops the ball in for the face-off.

#### 14C.2.3 The Secretary

The Secretary sits at the desk and takes care that the scoreboard always shows the current score. After a goal the Secretary seeks eye contact with the First Referee to check if the goal is declared valid or not. After the end of the game the Secretary writes the final score into the report.

#### 14C.2.4 The Timer

The Timer checks the time of play with a stopwatch and/or with a score board. The time is started whenever the Referee starts the game by blowing the whistle. Each period is ended by the sound of the score board (e.g. horn, bell, gong) or the blowing of a whistle by the timer. The Timer also stops the time whenever the Referee requests a time out.

#### 14C.2.5 Before The Game

Before the game, the Referees assemble all players on the field (including substitutes). They check the following:

- Are the colors of the shirts of the players clearly different?
- Do all players fulfill the safety rules for clothing (see section 14B.10.1)?
- Is the ball suitable?
- Are the unicycles and sticks orderly, without sharp, pointed or protruding parts that might injure others?
- They explain to the players how strictly they will interpret the rules.
- If necessary, they tell the players how long the game will be and also if there is extended time in case of a draw.

#### 14C.2.6 General

The game is interrupted by a short and loud blow of the whistle. If any players don't hear the whistle, it is necessary to blow the whistle again. It is not possible to let the game continue after blowing the whistle.

The Referees should set the tone through their positive and calm appearance. Decisions are explained upon request but they are not discussed with the players. In an unclear situation, the Referees can ask the players before making a final decision.

Neither the Referees nor the Timer or Secretary may be distracted from the game. Most of all, they must not talk with the spectators during the game.

If two violations of the rules occur back-to-back, only the first one is penalized. Exception: Unsporting behavior should be penalized even after the game has been interrupted.

After a goal, the Referee waits until both teams are back in their own halves and ready to continue. Only then, the first Referee starts the game by blowing the whistle.

To apply the advantage rule, the Referee makes the normal sign for a free shot with one arm pointing in the direction of play of the team who has the advantage. In addition, the Referee may shout "Advantage" or "Go ahead!", but does not blow the whistle. The end of advantage play should be signified, either by blowing the whistle to give a free



shot for the original foul in the case where no advantage was gained, or by lowering the arm again and/or shouting “Advantage over”.

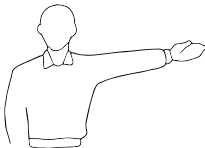


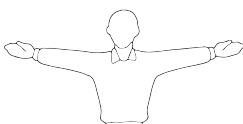

After each interruption of the game the Referee briefly explains the decision. In addition the corresponding hand sign is shown.

When two or more players fall and it is unclear whether a foul occurred, the Referees can interrupt the game and then continue it with a face-off. This prevents more players being drawn into the situation.


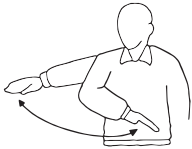





The Referees suspend the game if an injury occurs. Afterwards, a free shot is given to the team that was in possession of the ball at the time of the interruption. If it is unclear who was in possession, the game is continued with a face-off.

If a referee is hit by the ball, the game is only interrupted if the contact has changed the course of play to benefit either team. In this case, the game is resumed with a face-off.


### 14C.2.7 Referee Hand Signs

	<p><b>“Free shot”</b> Point with the extended arm in the direction of play. This sign is also used to indicate the advantage rule.</p>
	<p><b>“Face-off”</b> Hold both thumbs up.</p>
	<p><b>“6.5 m”</b> Point with the index finger to the 6.5 m point.</p>
	<p><b>“No Foul”</b> Extend both arms horizontally. This sign is used to indicate that there was no foul in a critical situation. It is not used in conjunction with a blow of the whistle.</p>
	<p><b>“Time out”</b> Form the letter “T” with both hands. The game is interrupted for example if a player is injured or if the spectators disturb the game.</p>

14 Team Sports: Hockey – Judges and Officials Rules

	<p><b>“Goal”</b> Point upwards vertically with one arm. The Referees should check here that the secretary notes the goal. To control this it may be useful for the Referees to write down the score themselves.</p>
	<p><b>“No goal”</b> Move the flat hand horizontally (palm pointing down). With this hand sign a goal shot is declared invalid. This is for example the case if the ball was last touched by hand or arm, in case of a long shot, if the ball entered the goal through the net from the outside, or if the game had already been stopped before the ball entered the goal. The Referees should check here that the Secretary does not inadvertently count the invalid goal.</p>
	<p><b>“High stick”</b> Hold clenched fists next to each other above the head.</p>
	<p><b>“SUB and SIB”</b> Hit your shinbone with the edge of your hand.</p>
	<p><b>“Obstacle”</b> Cross arms in front of the chest.</p>
	<p><b>“Body contact”</b> Strike the clenched fist of one hand into the open palm of the other hand directly in front of the chest.</p>
	<p><b>“Penalty box for 2 minutes”</b> and also <b>“Two consecutive plays with the hand”</b> Spread and raise two fingers.</p>

14 Team Sports: Hockey – Judges and Officials Rules

	<p><b>“Penalty box for 5 minutes”</b> Spread and raise five fingers.</p>
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## 14D Event Organizer Rules

### 14D.1 Venue

Hockey should be played in a gym that is large enough to house the playing field. The surface should be smooth to protect stick blades while still allowing traction for tires. Indoor court surfaces that provide some absorption of falls such as sprung floors are ideal to reduce injuries.

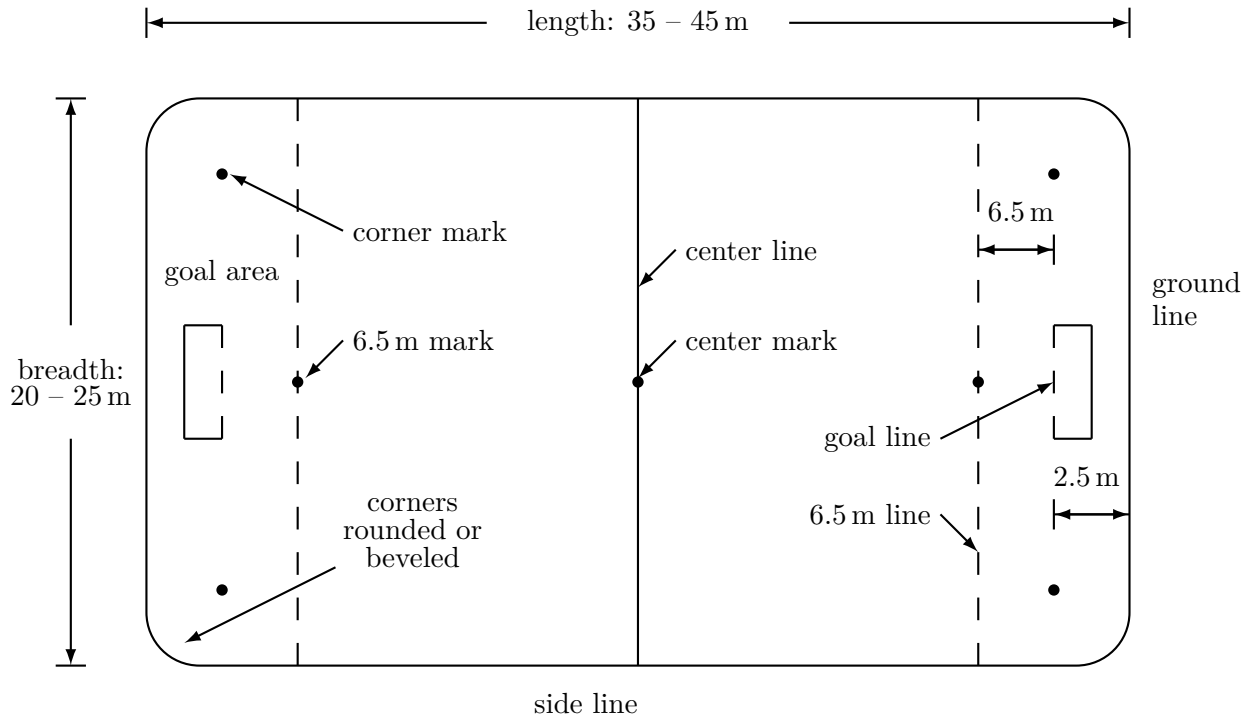
### 14D.2 Officials

The host must designate the following officials for each hockey tournament:

- Hockey Director
- Board of Referees

## 14D.3 Playing Field

### 14D.3.1 Dimensions



The field has a length of 35 to 45 meters and a breadth of 20 to 25 meters. It is surrounded by barriers. The corners are rounded or beveled.

### 14D.3.2 Goals

The posts are 2.50 m in from the ends of the playing field (ground lines), ensuring that the players can go behind them. The inside dimensions of goal openings are 1.20 m high and 1.80 m wide. The goals must be made in such a way that the ball cannot enter through the rear or sides. The goals must not have sharp, pointed or protruding parts.

### 14D.3.3 Markings

The center line divides the field into two equal halves, and the center mark is in the middle of the center line. There are marks in front of each goal at a distance of 6.5 m. The goal lines connect the posts on the ground. The corner marks are on the extension of the goal lines, 1.0 m in from the boundaries. The 6.5 m lines are parallel to the goal lines and run through the 6.5 m marks. The goal areas are between the 6.5 m lines and the ends of the field.

#### **14D.4 Ball**

A tennis ball that rebounds off concrete greater than 30 percent of the height from which it was dropped is used.

#### **14D.5 Practice Time**

At a tournament, sufficient practice time and/or warm up time must be offered to the participants.

## **Part 15**

# **Team Sports: Basketball**

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## 15A Overview

### 15A.1 Definition

In IUF competition, unicycle basketball is played using the international rules for regular basketball with a few changes. The items below, in combination with standard international basketball rules, are what are used for Unicon competition.

### 15A.2 Rider Summary

This section is intended as an overview of the rules, but does not substitute for the actual rules.

- Be aware that the following rules augment the international rules of basketball.
- You must wear shoes.
- All team players must wear shirts of the same color.
- Be aware of the unicycle restrictions for basketball.

## 15B Competitor Rules

### 15B.1 Safety

Shoes must be worn.

Clothing suggestions for comfort and safety:

- Short shoelaces, or laces tucked in
- Definitely no jewelry (watches, necklaces, earrings)

### 15B.2 Unicycles

Only standard unicycles may be used. The maximum outer diameter of the wheel is 640 mm (24+ Class) as defined in section 1D.1. In addition, the unicycles must not have sharp or protruding parts anywhere that might cause injuries. Quick-release levers and bolts, for example, must be folded back and not excessively long. The pedals must be plastic or rubber.

### 15B.3 Rider Identification

All players of a team must wear shirts of the same color. The color must be clearly different from the opponent's color. At tournaments and other large events each team should have two different colored sets of shirts.

### 15B.4 Protests

### 15B.5 Event Flow

#### 15B.5.1 Mounted Player

The player can only play the ball while mounted on the unicycle. A player has established position on the unicycle (“mounted”) when the player is sitting on the seat, with both feet on the pedals, and is not touching anything else for support. Once a player is mounted, the player is considered mounted until some part of his body touches the ground. The player throwing the ball inbound must be mounted.

### **15B.5.2 Unmounted Player**

If contact is made between the ball and an unmounted player or unicycle, the ball shall be awarded to the other team. Referees may allow incidental contact between the ball and an unmounted player or unicycle if such contact does not disrupt the flow of the game. An unmounted player must move himself and his unicycle out of the way as soon as possible without disrupting the flow of play. If not possible, the player must leave the unicycle where it lands until it can be retrieved without being disruptive. A violation will result in an obstruction foul.

An unmounted player's unicycle is considered part of the player. For the purposes of fouls, a stationary riderless unicycle is considered to have established position; a riderless unicycle that is moving is considered to be out of control. Thus, if another player is hit by a moving abandoned unicycle, a foul will be called. If an unmounted player intentionally attempts to play the ball or impede another player, a technical foul will be called.

### **15B.5.3 Contact of the Ball with a Unicycle**

It is a violation for a player to intentionally strike or stop the ball with any part of his unicycle or leg, however, incidental contact with a player's unicycle or legs is not a violation. As long as the player is in contact with the unicycle, riding or not, it is considered part of a player when a ball bounces out of bounds off the unicycle. If this happens the other team receives possession of the ball.

### **15B.5.4 Steps And Traveling**

A traveling violation occurs when a player holding the ball steps in excess of the prescribed limits. A step is a half revolution of the wheel; meaning that each wheel revolution is the equivalent of two steps because pedaling with one leg only moves the wheel half a revolution. After a player establishes a pivot foot (the bottom foot of an idle), the player may not switch the idle foot or take a step unless he begins dribbling. If a player is in the act of passing or shooting the ball, then the player is allowed to take one full step without dribbling.

### **15B.5.5 Idling, Twisting and Hopping**

Idling is equivalent to the pivot foot and therefore is allowed. Twisting, where the pedals stay at the same height, while you move the unicycle left and right is also considered your pivot foot, and therefore allowed. The player must also stay within a one-meter radius from the point where the idling or twisting started. A player may not hop (jump up and down repeatedly with the unicycle) while holding the ball. Hopping while dribbling is permitted.

### **15B.5.6 Ball on Floor**

Any player may pick up a ball that is rolling or stopped on the ground. This can be dangerous, so care must be taken not to foul a player that is bent over to pick up the ball. A player may stop a rolling ball with their hand or push a stopped ball to a teammate to pick up.

### **15B.5.7 Fouls**

A foul is an illegal action that can be committed by a player from one team against a player from the opposing team. If contact occurs beyond what is deemed to be reasonable, or if a player thereby obtains an unfair advantage from it, a foul is committed. Examples of fouls include pushing, tripping, striking or holding an opposing player and unsportsmanlike conduct. A foul results in the awarding of the ball to the opposing team and/or free throws.

A violation occurs when the player breaks one of the rules of Basketball. A violation results in the awarding of the ball to the opposing team. Examples of violations include traveling, double dribble, backcourt violation, palming the ball, and stepping out of bounds.

### **15B.5.8 Four Second Zone**

The three-second zone becomes the four-second zone.

## **15C Judges and Officials Rules**

### **15C.1 Basketball Director**

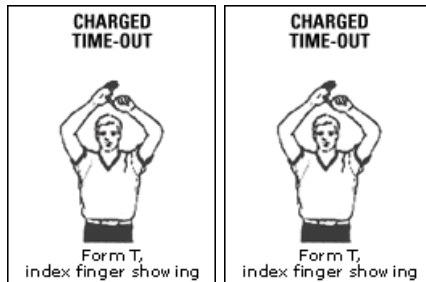
The Basketball Director is the head organizer and administrator of basketball events. The Basketball Director is responsible for the logistics and equipment for the basketball competition. The Basketball Director is in charge of keeping events running on schedule.

### **15C.2 Game Referee**

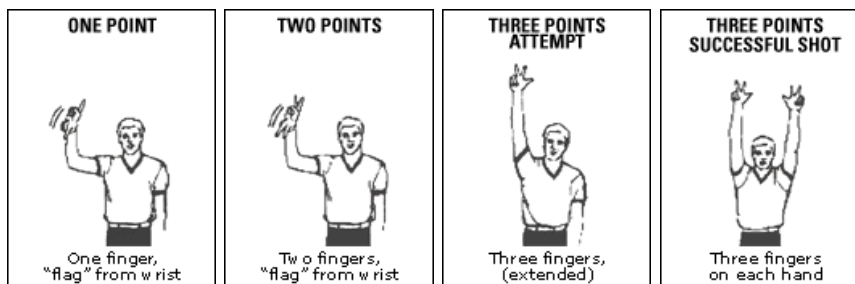
The Game Referee is the head official for a game, whose primary job is to make sure the competitors follow the rules. The Game Referee makes all final decisions regarding rule infractions. The Game Referee is responsible for resolving protests.

## 15C.3 Referee Signals

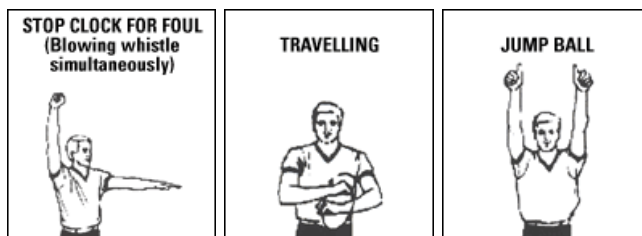
Administrative signals:



Scoring signals:



Violation signals:



# Credits

## Credits

This rulebook would not exist without the work by hundreds of volunteers over the past 25 years. We would like to recognize the volunteers since 2004.

## Editors and Publishers

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